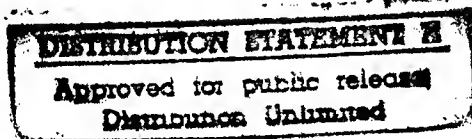


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6 NOVEMBER 1986

# East Europe Report



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6 NOVEMBER 1986

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

# PAPER LISTS GUIDELINES GOVERNING PRIVATE SALES

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 86 p 4

[Article signed (pa): "Private Sale of Products by Citizens"]

[Text] Citizens may sell products on domestic market only in amounts and in the manner designated by Law No 127/1981 of SBIRKA, regulating domestic market, by Notice No 83/1982 of SBIRKA or as described by special regulations.

Citizens may sell plant and animal products from their own small-scale agricultural production and products gathered in the forest without a permit of the organs of the state administration, except when special regulations state otherwise. Citizens may sell homemade or home fashioned products only with a permit issued by the local (or municipal) national committee in the jurisdiction of which the sale is to take place. The permits issued by the appropriate local committees will specify what type of product is to be sold, its amount and the place of sale. They will also state the period for which the permit is to be valid and any other specifications, as needed. While holding such a permit, a citizen may only sell his products at a market or place designated by the national committee. He must carry the permit on his person and he is also required to post a notice with his legibly written name and place of permanent residence in a visible spot at his place of sale.

Local (municipal) national committees issue market regulations which designate, in conformity with the interests of society, the requirements governing private sale of products, most importantly the time during which the sale may take place, the cost charged for the market space or stand, the obligation to give one's name and place of permanent residence, and so forth.

The permit may be revoked if the citizen is not using the permit although he has no specific valid excuse for failing to do so, if the citizen fails to honor the requirements stated by the law or by special regulations or if the interests of society require it.

The sale of homemade or home fashioned products is not a citizen's automatic right under the law. The granting of a permission to do it is up to the appropriate national committee which has to evaluate each request submitted by a citizen and decide whether the issuance of the permit would mean a

suitable and desirable addition to the sortiment available at the domestic market or whether it would involve products the sale of which is not desirable (various colored tops) or whether it would be the case of an illegal entrepreneurial middlemanship (bed linen, jeans, and similar).

/6091

CSO: 2400/20

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

## FINANCIAL AID FOR DROUGHT DAMAGE DISCUSSED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Sep 86 p 5

[Interview with Pal Kiss, a deputy president of the Hungarian National Bank, by Imre Dogei: "Financial Assistance to Alleviate Drought Damage"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Farm production does not observe the calendar year. The planting, emergence, and growth of crops, and eventually their harvesting, proceed in accordance with the biological processes, to which also the financial aspects of farming must adjust. Most farms receive their first major influx of cash only after harvesting their small grain. When the wheat yield is good, the farms have more money to spend. When the wheat yield is poor, as it once again is this year, the farms think twice about how they spend their forints.

Moreover, the production process is such that the investments for next summer's cash crops, for example, must be made already now. When everything is going well, a farm can afford to advance itself the price of the commercial fertilizer, seed, and plant protectants. But when a farm has been eviscerated to such an extent that it has no resources to pay for these things, it urgently needs outside help.

Measures have been promulgated recently to alleviate the most pressing problems of the farms which find themselves in financial difficulties because of the drought. Perhaps the most significant among the measures is the range of credits that the farms are able to obtain, under favorable conditions. Which is understandable. After all, the factories and trade enterprises will not sell even the large-scale farms anything merely on their promise to pay. In cooperation with government agencies, the Hungarian National Bank has responded quickly: agricultural cooperatives and state farms may borrow from the bank to buy the materials and current assets which are indispensable inputs for next year's output. We interviewed Pal Kiss, a deputy president of the Hungarian National Bank, about the background of the "drought measures" and--taking advantage of this opportunity--about the financial possibilities of modernizing agriculture.

### Many Farms Affected

[Question] At the beginning of this year, agricultural policymakers were still concerned primarily with turning around the branches of livestock production,

which are experiencing profitability problems. Then the summer months undermined considerably the hopes attached to crop production. The damage to crops caused by the drought is estimated at between 10 billion and 12 billion forints. How does the bank see the farms' financial situation?

[Answer] Agriculture began the year fairly auspiciously, with much better prospects of profitable production than previously. At the beginning of the year, the modifications effective as of 1986 in the system of regulation still held promise of a 1.5-billion-forint increase of farm income. The efforts to improve profitability were aimed at turning back a few unfavorable trends that were just emerging; these efforts essentially supported the requirements of economic policy. Unquestionably, the most significant factor has been the restoration of incentives for the various branches of livestock production.

But the drought has intervened and dashed to a large extent the hopes that arose in the wake of the year's promising start. Naturally, not only on the farms raising livestock, where the scanty supplies of feed and fodder could jeopardize even the realization of the planned targets; but also in the case of what are regarded good cash crops. In other words, we have to remedy problems that are national in scope and affect a wide circle of large-scale farms. In spite of this, it is true that the drought has not affected all farms equally. In some parts of the country, this is the first year that drought has caused any significant damage. But elsewhere the drought has been continuing for several years, shaking the economic and financial equilibrium of many large-scale farms. The problems are the most pressing in Borsod and Szabolcs-Szatmar Megyes, and on farms cultivating the sandy soils of the Alföld [Great Plain]. Many agricultural cooperatives and state farms have become bad credit risks.

Financial assistance is being offered the farms whose crop yields the drought has reduced by at least 20 percent. The purpose of the comprehensive measures is to help the troubled farms over a rough stretch, and to prevent their going broke as a result of the temporary difficulties caused by the drought. The measures essentially provide temporary tax relief, and credits on favorable conditions.

#### Incomes, Interests

[Question] Such tight situations truly reveal the contradiction which exist between the profitability of farming (moderate in many places, and lately declining) on one hand, and the high rates of interest on the credits provided to expand and modernize production on the other. Perhaps we could say that with the low interest rates you are attempting to resolve this contradiction, albeit only temporarily?

[Answer] No matter how deeply the problems are rooted in the present, we must still consider primarily the future. Under our existing technical and technological conditions, we must rely primarily on the conscience and skill of our agricultural workers to harvest in the next few weeks, with as little loss as possible, the crops still in the fields. And what is perhaps even more important, we must see to it that the financial problems of the drought-stricken farms do not prevent them from laying the basis for next year's harvest.

With the means at its disposal, the bank too is aiding the realization of the latter objective. To buy the seed, commercial fertilizer and plant protectants necessary for a suitable harvest next year, the farms may obtain credits repayable from their sales within a year. Of the 11-percent interest payable on such credits at present, the farms may claim a rebate of 7 percentage points from the state budget. In addition, several hundred million forints have been set aside to provide 2- to 5-year loans with which the drought-stricken farms will be able to replenish their depleted stocks of current assets.

It is in everyone's interest that we offset at least partially the damage caused by drought. In addition to mobilizing their own resources, the farms need also society's resources and compassion. This is reflected in the bank's attitude as well: we will be flexible in our credit practices when the expected cash-flow problems arise. According to the regulations now in force, we have to demand in such cases a security deposit during the year, or a guarantor to assume joint and several liability. We will be waiving these requirements temporarily, because the securing of such credits will be solved in the meantime centrally.

#### Modernization Can Help

[Question] The farms in need of aid were probably relieved to hear of these measures, which will allow them to catch their breath. But we must bear in mind that our farm production has also many other problems besides the drought. How can we overcome them?

[Answer] Even when entire society is closing ranks to aid the farms, we must not forget that the drought cannot be blamed for everything. Admittedly, we are unable to prevent natural disasters. But human intervention can indeed influence the financial impact of drought damage. To this end we must set out with determination on the path leading to the alleviation of agriculture's structural stresses. For the drought has shattered farming especially where its production costs are higher than what is socially necessary and warranted.

The foreign marketing opportunities that are being utilized only partially are also a warning. There is a pressing need for the modernization of farm production, in the interest of producing farm products that are cheaper, of better quality, more appealing, and hence more readily salable. Greater competitiveness achieved in this manner is a real prerequisite for improving profitability. There is now a good opportunity to accelerate this process. With World Bank loans, using foreign resources, development programs of the order of ten billion forints are being launched, specifically for the comprehensive modernization of meat production and processing, respectively of crop production. In the wake of these programs, hundreds of farms will be able to operate more efficiently and profitably, and thereby improve their ability to assume risks.

[Question] The banking system's reform will take effect at the beginning of next year. How will this affect agriculture?

[Answer] With the help of the banking system's pending reform, relations between the banks and their customers will be placed on a new basis. The farms will be able to choose among several banks to borrow from and to keep their

bank accounts. This in itself will not mean an expansion of the supply of credit, but the resources for providing credit will be distributed differently than up to now. Competition among the banks and their profit incentive could produce even in the short run a favorable change in the quality of the services that the banks provide.

The large-scale farms, too, will be able to choose the bank whose services can best aid their farming. As of 1 January, the restrictions on keeping bank accounts will be left in place temporarily. At the start, each farm will be assigned the bank that will keep its account. From the middle of next year, however, these restrictions will be lifted, and the large-scale farms will be free to choose the bank they want to do business with. But for loans they will be able to turn to any one of the five new commercial banks, already from the beginning of the year.

1014

CS0: 2500/19.

ECONOMY

POLAND

# INADEQUATE DATA SEEN TO HINDER SOCIALIST ECONOMIC THEORY

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish Vol No 33 17 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by Stanislaw Czaja: "Signs of Crisis" under the rubric "Polemics: 'Gaps in the Theory of Socialist Economics'"]

[Text] Discussion of problems of the political economics of socialism is continuing. This is demonstrated by numerous Press articles on the subject, especially by the recent article by Professor M. Mieszczankowski, "Gaps in the Theory of Socialist Economics" (ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 12, 1986). Many of the author's theses have to be accepted but some of them require, in my opinion, further elucidation.

It is difficult to acknowledge as entirely true the main thesis of that article, namely, that the incapacity of socialist political economics has acquired the nature of gaps in that theory. Despite the many accomplishments of socialist political economics, we should rather speak of its crisis. This is demonstrated by the fact that recent years have not brought any genuinely interesting solutions of theory. Instead, attempts to elaborate many by now classical theses of K. Marx and V. Lenin -- and in Polish economics, of O. Lange and M. Kalecki -- are continuing. The accomplishments of Marx, Engels, and Lenin continue to be treated too dogmatically. Sentences taken out of their context often are supposed to serve as justification of theses for which many authors can cite no other proof. Fragments of utterances of the Marxist classics are supposed to provide specific proof of the truthfulness of the views proclaimed by these authors.

Many elements of the theory of socialist economics require empirical proof. The several decades of experience of the socialist economy afford potential possibilities for such a verification. The main obstacle though is the considerable incapacity of the existing system for the spread of information throughout the society, as reflected in the incompleteness of the available information and its sluggish or complicated flow and ineffective processing, owing to both the shortage and improper utilization of means of electronic data processing. All information-related technical and programming innovations continue to be treated as games and amusements rather than as techniques and instruments for collecting and processing social and economic data. (Footnote) (See the interview with Professor W. Turski, "A Deeply Mathematical Matter," in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 15, 1986, pp 1, 4.) The neglect of this field

produce grave consequences to economic practice and theory, by adversely affecting rational economic management at micro- and macroeconomic levels. Solutions of theory that are devised on the basis of incomplete information acquire the nature of postulates that mirror inaccurately actual socioeconomic processes. Such concepts reflect wishful thinking rather the situations occurring in a real economy. The incapacity of the information system produces far-reaching effects. Incomplete (or fallacious) information leads to fallacious conclusions, and these in their turn provide the basis for a fallacious economic policy.

Another consequence of the incapacity of the information system is the failure to understand the divergence between the reality and its theoretical models. As a result, deviations of reality-simulating economic models from real socioeconomic processes are arbitrarily interpreted. Criteria objectivizing the assessment of the existing deviations are not being explored. This leads to the paradoxical situation in which author himself sharply criticizes the mismatch between a particular model of reality in studies by other investigators but glosses over the same flaws of that model when utilizing it in his own studies. This also results in barren criticism for criticism's sake rather than in creative Marxist criticism of many achievements of bourgeois economics.

The incapacity of the information system, when combined with the lack of suitable instruments and techniques of research, also often prompts escapist resorting to the so-called social aspects of economic management. For this reason, I fear that at the present development stage of socialist political economics too much importance is attached to combining the social with the praxiological aspects, which may results in the abandonment of praxiological research, although I am in accord with M. Mieszczankowski's belief in the ultimate mutual identity of the social and praxiological approaches.

Quantitative research in the present stage of development of the theory of socialist economics assures, in my opinion, further successes in this scientific discipline. Academician V. Nemchinov, the founder of the Soviet school of mathematical economics, stated, "At present it is particularly important for economists to become social engineers and for the science of economics to become an exact science. Economic studies should be based not on elaborating ideas contained in the literature but on the concrete facts and figures of the living reality.... To economic science, figures and facts are as air is necessary for us to breathe." (Footnote) (V. Nemchinov, "Izobrannyye proizvedeniya" [Selected Works], Vol 3, Moscow, 1967, pp 140-143.) This is not, however, the principal argument in favor of developing quantitative research.

The socialist economy, which is an element of the world economic system, has rather suddenly found itself in the situation of having limited resources and means of production. This has posed to it the by now classical problems of the Robinsonian concept of economics. Qualitatively new conditions are necessitating an expansion of the scope of socialist political economics to allow for the ecological factor or for aspects of the coexistence of different systems of society, political and economic rivalry, and the armaments burden, which are to a large degree modifying the concepts of theory and the economic

policy being pursued. In this connection, it is more important that the coexistence is not a short-term phenomenon. As for optimizing the allocation of limited resources, this requires a broad application of mathematical apparatus and quantitative methods. The experience of the non-Marxist thought in this respect is extremely rich and its critical utilization is worthwhile.

Relations between Marxism and bourgeois economics should not be feared. It is dogmatism and non-objective assessment of the cognitive value of certain concepts that are much more dangerous.

A review of the achievements and shortcomings of the theory of socialist economics produces the impression that in many respects it has not developed any further ever since Marx and Lenin made their creative contributions to it. Dogmatism has led to forfeiting many years of what would otherwise have been further growth of the political economics of the socialist system of society. Marx foresightedly warned many times against such an interpretation of his accomplishments. It is also worth bearing in mind that the achievements of the classics of Marxist economics (K. Marx and F. Engels) with regard to socialist economics are in the nature of occasional comments and do not pretend to the appellation of theory of socialist economics.

Gaps or a crisis? Undoubtedly, the inability to resolve many problems of theory and practice points to a crisis. Despite the existence of the incompletely utilized dialectical method, researchers are encountering major methodological and practical problems. These problems partly ensue from the incapacity of the information system, and partly from cognitive dogmatism. The gaps in the theory of socialist economics -- and they are numerous at present, as extensively discussed by M. Mieszczankowski -- are a symptom of a crisis situation. The incapacity of the information system and the cognitive dogmatism underlie this crisis of the theory of socialist economics, and overcoming them can provide the conditions for eliminating that crisis itself and its symptoms, namely, the gaps in the political economics of socialism.

1386

CSO: 8141/3131

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

FINAL ACCOUNT OF FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1985

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 46, 8 Aug 86 pp 1345-1380

[Text] I. Summary Section

Article 1

Revenues collected and revenues distributed in 1985 were as follows:

1. sum total of revenues collected as shown on the	dinars
balance of the federal budget.....	696,035,143,207
2. sum total of revenues distributed as shown on the	
balance of the federal budget.....	696,035,143,207
3. difference between total revenues collected	
and total revenues distributed.....	---
4. total surplus of revenues as shown on the	
balance of the federal budget.....	---

Article 2

Revenues projected and collected and revenue distribution projected and actual as shown on the balance of the Federal Budget for 1985:

Classification		I. REVENUES			
Number					
Rev. form	Rev. Subform	Revenues	Original Budget	Rebalanced Budget	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type 03. Taxes on Product Sales and Service Charges					
03-1	Sales tax on products		233,579,600,000	254,798,500,000	264,174,423,676
	03-1-1 Part of basic turnover tax		233,579,600,000	254,798,500,000	264,174,423,676
Total Type 03			233,579,600,000	254,798,500,000	264,174,423,676

Type 05. Fees

05-1	Administrative fees	1,499,900,000	3,599,900,000	3,208,302,335
05-1-3	Consular fees	1,190,000,000	3,290,000,000	2,991,220,554
05-1-2	Customs fees	250,000,000	250,000,000	282,147,825
05-1-3	Other federal administrative fees	59,900,000	59,900,000	34,933,056
05-3	Court fees	100,000	100,000	84,074
Total Type 05		1,500,000,000	3,600,000,000	3,308,386,409

Type 06. Customs Duties, Other Import Charges and Storage Charges

06-1	Customs duties	99,339,000,000	102,867,900,000	98,006,139,838
06-2	Special import charges and fees	56,493,000,000	58,257,500,000	52,078,207,526
06-2-2	Special charge to equalize tax burden on imported goods	48,689,000,000	50,453,500,000	41,415,375,936
06-2-3	Special charges for keeping customs records	7,800,000,000	7,800,000,000	10,661,433,624
06-2-4	Storage charges on goods stored in customs warehouses	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,397,966
Total Type 06		155,832,000,000	161,125,400,000	150,084,347,364

Type 07. Revenues Under Specific Federal Enactments,  
Revenues of Administrative Agencies  
and Miscellaneous Revenues

07-2	Revenues of administrative agencies	9,823,000,000	12,123,000,000	12,078,002,875
07-2-1	Revenues of federal bodies, agencies and organizations	9,823,000,000	12,123,000,000	12,078,002,875
07-4	Miscellaneous revenues	4,174,000,000	4,974,000,000	5,528,582,883
Total Type 07		13,997,000,000	17,097,000,000	17,606,585,758

Type 08. Revenues From Other Sociopolitical Communities

08-1	Contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces	204,661,600,000	250,861,400,000	250,861,400,000
08-1-1	Contribution of SR Bosnia- Hercegovina	28,286,552,000	34,709,791,000	34,709,791,000
08-1-2	Contribution of SR Macedonia	12,066,343,000	14,782,475,000	14,782,475,000
08-1-3	Contribution of SR Slovenia	31,000,286,000	38,084,927,000	38,084,927,000
08-1-4	Contribution of SR Serbia, excluding provinces	50,707,057,000	62,058,065,000	62,058,065,000
08-1-5	Contribution of SR Croatia	52,961,346,000	64,900,976,000	64,900,976,000
08-1-6	Contribution of SR Montenegro	4,321,189,000	5,297,141,000	5,297,141,000
08-1-7	Contribution of SAP Vojvodina	24,320,078,000	29,798,308,000	29,798,308,000
08-1-8	Contribution of SAP Kosovo	998,749,000	1,229,717,000	1,229,717,000
	Total Type 08.	204,661,600,000	250,861,400,000	250,861,400,000
09-5	Credits of the National Bank		10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
09-5-2	Credits of the National Bank			10,000,000,000
	Total loans and credits 09		10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
	Total Revenues for Distribution (Types 01 through 08)	609,570,200,000	697,482,300,000	696,035,143,207

Classification Number		II. DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES			
Distribution Group	Sub- Group		Original Budget	Rebalanced Budget	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6

Basic Purpose 01. Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

01-1	Funds which workers realize as income of work community	12,546,450,000	19,859,196,095	19,843,283,142
01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes	12,546,450,000	19,859,196,095	19,843,283,142
02-1-2	Funds for social services	239,900,000	269,900,000	129,146,867
01-2	Funds for material costs	1,721,636,000	2,590,637,693	2,589,989,121
01-3	Funds for special purposes	26,455,914,000	26,199,235,813	25,877,529,032
01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials and delegates	606,503,000	1,017,360,134	1,005,619,628
01-3-2	Other special purposes	11,114,464,000	9,463,347,410	9,377,785,048
01-3-3	Funds for general public purposes	14,734,947,000	15,718,528,269	15,494,124,356
01-4	Noneconomic investments and equipment	3,666,000,000	4,566,000,000	4,529,801,349
Total Basic Purpose 01		44,290,000,000	53,215,069,601	52,840,602,644

Basic Purpose 02. National Defense and Social Self-Protection

02-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army	391,344,000,000	459,609,300,000	459,609,208,778
02-1-1	Funds for YPA in current year	388,481,500,000	456,746,800,000	456,746,800,000

02-1-2	Funds to cover costs incurred in rendering services outside YPA	2,862,500,000	2,862,500,000	2,862,408,778
Total Basic Purpose 02		391,344,000,000	459,609,300,000	459,609,208,778
Basic Purpose 04. Funds Transferred to Other Sociopolitical Communities				
04-2	Supplemental funds	50,678,200,000	59,962,000,000	59,962,000,000
04-2-1	Supplemental funds to the budgets of republics and provinces	50,678,200,000	59,962,000,000	59,962,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 04		50,678,200,000	59,962,000,000	59,962,000,000
Basic Purpose 05. Obligations to Finance Public Services				
05-9	For old-age and disability insurance	88,796,500,000	88,566,360,682	87,824,961,797
05-11	For welfare of disabled veterans	18,110,600,000	18,342,250,000	18,220,500,000
Total Basic Purpose 05		106,907,100,000	106,908,610,687	106,045,461,797
Basic Purpose 06. Other General Public Purposes				
06-2	Sociopolitical organizations	1,311,800,000	1,629,048,447	1,629,048,447
06-11	Compensation to Social Accounting Service	282,000,000	352,000,000	352,000,000
06-12	Miscellaneous	8,600,000,000	8,600,000,000	8,600,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 06		10,193,800,000	10,581,048,447	10,581,048,447
Basic Purpose 07. Federal Reserve Funds				
07-1	Appropriation to permanent budget reserve	192,300,000	192,300,000	192,300,000
07-2	Current budget reserve	220,000,000	1,004,609,023	795,159,294
Total Basic Purpose 07		412,300,000	1,196,909,023	987,459,294

Basic Purpose 08. Funds Placed in Time Deposits and Set Aside, Obligations and Other Purposes of Interest to the Federation

08-4	Credit obligations	5,744,800,000	6,009,362,247	6,009,362,247
08-4-2	Long-term obligations from past years			
		5,744,800,000	6,009,362,247	6,009,362,247
Total Basic Purpose 08		5,744,800,000	6,009,362,247	6,009,362,247
TOTAL REVENUES DISTRIBUTED AND UNDISTRIBUTED				
		609,570,200,000	697,482,300,000	696,035,143,207

II. Detailed Section

Article 3

The anticipated and actual revenues of the Federal Budget for 1985 are as follows:

	dinars
1. total anticipated revenues.....	697,482,300,000
2. total revenues collected.....	696,035,143,207

Article 4

A survey of the anticipated and actual distribution of the revenues of the 1985 Federal Budget by disbursing agencies and recipients and by purposes and by distribution groups and distribution subgroups follows below:

Item no	Distribution Group and Sub-group	Basic and Detailed Purpose	Anticipated		Actual
			Original Budget	Rebalanced Budget	
1	2	3	4	5	6

Section 1. State Presidency of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Title 1. State Presidency

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

1	01-1-1 Funds for personal incomes of personnel	119,600,000	162,393,789	162,393,789
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2	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,350,000	1,850,000	1,849,983
3	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	18,300,000	30,825,635	30,525,635
4	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,056,000	1,736,000	1,736,000
5	01-3-2	Traveling expenses	1,950,000	2,100,000	2,095,620
6	01-3-2	Office supplies	4,200,000	8,700,000	8,699,974
7	01-3-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone service	1,560,000	2,760,000	2,760,000
8	01-3-2	Entertainment	840,000	2,040,000	2,039,976
9	01-3-2	Trips and visits	55,000,000	58,004,000	58,003,393
10	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	66,000	66,000	66,000
11	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, magazines, journals and newspapers	780,000	1,680,000	1,679,978
12	01-3-2	Costs of manufacturing medals and decorations	22,000,000	30,000,000	29,999,993
13	01-3-2	Costs of services	54,000	54,000	54,000
14	01-3-2	Compensation for irregular working hours	900,000	1,170,000	1,169,710
15	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms and work clothes	200,000	476,000	476,000
16	01-3-2	Addition to equipment, furnishings and fixtures	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
17	01-3-2	Equipping and redecorating official housing	300,000	300,000	300,000
18	01-3-2	Expenses of Federal Council for Protection of Constitutional Order	120,000	120,000	120,000
19	01-3-2	Expenses of National Defense Council	108,000	108,000	108,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			233,384,000	309,383,424	309,078,051
Total Title 1			233,384,000	309,383,424	309,078,051

Title 2. Department for Entertainment Facilities of SFRY State Presidency

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

20	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	37,600,000	70,643,630	70,643,630
21	01-2	Funds for material costs	29,600,000	43,388,000	43,272,894
22	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	96,000	266,000	265,961
23	01-3-2	Addition to furnishings and fixtures	720,000	720,000	369,804
24	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining structures, furnishings and fixtures	4,080,000	3,320,000	3,310,072
25	01-3-2	Personal incomes of seasonal workers	600,000	790,000	782,974
26	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	800,000	1,200,000	1,192,701
27	01-3-3	Costs of maintaining and using villas on Brioni used for entertainment	130,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			203,676,000	250,327,630	249,838,036
Total Title 2			203,676,000	250,327,630	249,838,036
Total Section 1 (Items 1 through 27)			437,060,000	559,711,054	558,916,087

Section 2. SFRY Assembly

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

28	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	453,600,000	766,943,337	766,943,327
29	01-2	Funds for material costs	4,900,000	8,900,000	8,900,000
30	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	341,400,000	594,533,006	583,721,695

31	01-3-2	Postal, telegraph and telephone services	16,684,000	29,884,000	29,884,000
32	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,291,018
33	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,178,000	1,328,000	1,127,683
34	01-3-2	Operating expenses of delegates and assembly bodies	48,000,000	87,500,000	78,772,127
35	01-3-2	Purchase of domestic and foreign books	329,000	329,000	328,196
36	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, bulletins and journals and magazines	2,100,000	4,000,000	3,564,401
37	01-3-2	Publication of transcripts	4,940,000	4,940,000	4,909,720
38	01-3-2	Preparation of publications of the SFRY Assembly, information summaries, bulletins and other assembly materials	7,800,000	7,800,000	7,800,000
39	01-3-2	Expenses of parliamentary delegations	15,840,000	24,840,000	24,343,465
40	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	924,000	1,384,000	1,384,000
41	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	1,780,000	3,080,000	2,295,204
42	01-3-2	Membership dues in the Interparliamentary Union	5,300,000	4,811,000	4,810,080
43	01-3-2	Services rendered by others	3,000,000	4,500,000	4,308,979
44	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining the motor pool	18,480,000	30,480,000	29,882,483
45	01-3-2	Print shop expenses	13,676,000	27,976,000	26,165,790
46	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and adaptation	5,160,000	17,860,000	17,857,374
47	01-3-2	Share in preservation of the main museum layout of the Museum of the First and Second Session of AVNOJ	2,640,000	2,640,000	2,640,000
48	01-3-2	Office supplies, minor items, paper and other expendables	59,400,000	92,989,000	90,731,375

49	01-3-2	Operating expenses of special com-missions	960,000	960,000	830,584
50	01-3-2	Tito's Scholarship Fund for Young Workers and Workers' Children of Yugoslavia	700,000	700,000	700,000
51	01-3-2	Redecorating and furnishing housing for official use	1,500,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
52	01-3-2	Costs of holding elections and recall	150,000	50,000	8,400
53	01-3-2	Aid to petitioners	100,000	100,000	50,000
54	01-3-2	Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of Proclamation of the Republic	10,000,000	13,000,000	11,723,641
Total Basic Purpose 01			1,024,041,000	1,737,427,343	1,710,003,542
Total Section 2 (Items 28 through 54)			1,024,041,000	1,737,427,343	1,710,003,542

### Section 3. Council of the Federation

#### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

55	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	40,232,000	71,453,944	71,453,944
56	01-2	Funds for material costs	750,000	1,638,616	1,638,616
57	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	36,841,000	49,975,222	49,957,767
58	01-3-2	Lump-sum payment to chauffeurs for irregular working hours	1,198,000	380,000	379,020
59	01-3-2	Postage, tele-graph and tele-phone service	1,100,000	1,550,000	1,450,000
60	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	350,000	290,000	286,730
61	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	44,000	---	---

62	01-3-2	Subscription to information materials and miscellaneous	700,000	748,485	744,647
63	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	50,000	9,000	5,340
64	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	253,000	353,000	352,449
65	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	72,000	123,515	123,515
Total Basic Purpose 01			81,590,000	126,521,782	126,392,028
Total Section 3 (Items 55 through 65)			81,590,000	126,521,782	126,392,028

#### Section 4. Federal Executive Council

##### Title 1. Federal Executive Council

##### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

66	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	198,107,000	349,814,410	349,814,410
67	01-2	Funds for material costs	4,966,000	9,900,416	9,900,416
68	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	48,032,000	75,432,470	75,432,470
69	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	3,170,000	4,434,000	4,434,000
70	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
71	01-3-2	Office supplies	324,000	---	---
72	01-3-2	Subscription to newspapers, journals and magazines and other publications	1,200,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
73	01-3-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone expenses	4,482,000	8,140,000	8,140,000

74	01-3-2	Traveling and moving expenses in Yugoslavia	5,500,000	6,800,000	6,800,000
75	01-3-2	Costs of leasing compartments on the Yugoslav Railroads	5,500,000	8,380,672	8,380,672
76	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	73,000,000	115,500,000	115,500,000
77	01-3-2	Expendable materials and furnishings	324,000	84,000	84,000
78	01-3-2	Printing and copying of materials for meetings	24,000,000	34,430,000	34,430,000
79	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	19,468,000	19,468,000	19,468,000
80	01-3-2	Funds for operating expenses of CEMA Commission	6,600,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
81	01-3-2	Entertainment	3,300,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
82	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	28,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
83	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Legal Council	1,218,000	1,518,000	1,518,000
84	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Economic Council	1,007,000	1,007,000	1,007,000
85	01-3-2	Expenses of the support services of the Federal Executive Council	400,000	300,000	300,000
86	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Social Council for Problems of the Social System	4,235,000	8,185,000	8,185,000
87	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Council for International Relations	2,830,000	2,1830,000	2,830,000
88	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000

89	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Coordinating Committee for the Environment, Land Use Planning and Housing and Municipal Affairs	4,320,000	4,220,000	4,220,000
90	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Commission of the Federal Executive Council for Relations With Religious Communities	500,000	650,000	650,000
91	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Nuclear Energy Commission	389,000	389,000	389,000
92	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO	9,300,000	9,300,000	9,300,000
93	01-3-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Committee for the International Geological Correlation Program	1,433,000	1,433,000	1,433,000
94	01-3-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Committee for the International Hydrological Program	3,960,000	3,960,000	3,960,000
95	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations (UNESCO)	174,039,000	169,523,000	169,523,000
96	01-3-2	Educational grants	170,000	170,000	170,000
97	01-3-2	Redecorating and equipping official housing	3,000,000	15,470,000	15,470,000
98	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation With UNIL	1,985,000	2,485,000	2,485,000
99	01-3-2	Contribution of the SFRY to UNICEF	55,000,000	57,029,000	57,029,000
100	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation With FAO	2,000,000	2,417,000	2,417,000
101	01-3-2	Contribution of			

	the SFRY to FAO	253,014,000	368,614,000	368,614,000
102 01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Protection Against Pollution of the Sea and Inland Waterways	200,000	---	---
103 01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology, Education and Culture, and Physical Education	216,000	216,000	216,000
104 01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation With the World Health Organization	144,000	144,000	144,000
105 01-3-2	Funds to Finance Scientific Research Projects and Scientific Studies	80,000,000	130,000,000	104,564,000
106 01-3-3	Funds for operation of the Fund of Solidarity With the Nonaligned Countries and Developing Countries	1,584,000	1,384,000	1,384,000
107 01-3-3	Funds for operation of the "Josip Broz Tito" Memorial Center	120,000,000	191,500,951	191,500,951
108 01-4	Noneconomic investments and equipment	3,566,000,000	4,566,000,000	4,529,801,349
Total Basic Purpose 01		4,716,817,000	6,228,528,919	6,166,894,268
Total Title 1		4,716,817,000	6,228,528,919	6,166,894,268

Title 2. Protocol Department of the Federal Executive Council

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

109 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	5,215,000	5,215,000	2,281,984
110 01-2	Funds for material costs	132,000	132,000	66,000

111 01-3-2 Costs of entertain- ment	8,000	8,000	4,000
112 01-3-2 Purchase of uniforms	24,000	24,000	---
Total Basic Purpose 01	5,379,000	5,379,000	2,351,984
Total Title 2	5,379,000	5,379,000	2,351,984
Title 3. Department for Personnel Affairs			
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies			
113 01-1-1 Funds for personal incomes	6,073,000	10,828,250	10,828,250
114 01-2 Funds for material costs	300,000	624,684	624,684
115 01-3-1 Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials await- ing reassignment and persons with special status	27,535,000	61,319,760	61,319,760
Total Basic Purpose 01	33,908,000	72,772,694	72,772,694
Total Title 3	33,908,000	72,772,694	72,772,694
Title 4. Department of the Federal Executive Council for Defense Preparations			
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies			
116 01-1-1 Funds for personal incomes of personnel	18,600,000	25,656,500	25,656,500
117 01-2 Funds for material costs	622,000	910,148	910,148
118 01-3-3 Defense-related projects	13,200,000	13,200,000	13,200,000
119 01-3-3 Funds being trans- ferred for designated purposes to the Yugo- slav People's Army	41,983,000	41,983,000	41,983,000
Total Basic Purpose 01	74,405,000	81,749,648	81,749,648
Total Title 4	74,405,000	81,749,648	81,749,648
Total Section 4 (Items 66 through 119)	4,830,509,000	6,388,430,261	6,323,768,594

## Section 5. Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

120 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	32,240,000	56,859,620	56,859,620
121 01-2	Funds for material costs	3,300,000	5,558,104	5,558,104
122 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	22,475,000	35,817,720	35,817,720
123 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	792,000	792,000	792,000
124 01-3-2	Costs of proceedings	720,000	1,060,000	1,060,000
125 01-3-2	Publication of "Decisions and Opinions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia" and "Bulletin of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia"	1,560,000	2,123,000	1,123,000
126 01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	30,000	30,000	30,000
127 01-3-2	Purchase, addition to equipment	120,000	2,409,000	2,409,000
128 01-3-2	Expenses of hosting delegations	100,000	37,000	37,000
129 01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	144,000	194,000	194,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		61,481,000	104,880,444	104,880,444
Total Section 5 (Items 120 through 129)		61,481,000	104,880,444	104,880,444

## Section 6. Federal Court

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

130 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	40,909,000	60,227,876	60,105,990
131 01-2	Funds for material costs	4,420,000	7,721,152	7,270,877
132 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	18,539,000	32,574,063	32,545,476

133	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	528,000	528,000	528,000
134	01-3-2	Publication of Reports of Court Decisions	600,000	600,000	600,000
135	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	240,000	113,000	112,753
136	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	350,000	190,000	183,083
137	01-3-2	Translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities	250,000	50,000	50,000
138	01-3-2	Costs of conferences and of monitoring and studying social relations and developments	200,000	266,000	265,494
139	01-3-2	Costs of court proceedings	50,000	---	---
140	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,003,000	493,000	492,711
141	01-3-2	Current maintenance of the building and furnishings	167,000	167,000	162,262
142	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	440,000	160,000	153,583
143	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	120,000	120,000	120,000
144	01-3-2	Awards and compensation to lay judges	200,000	100,000	58,380
145	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000	---	---
Total Basic Purpose 01			68,116,000	102,860,091	102,648,609
Total Section 6 (Items 130 through 145)			68,116,000	102,860,091	102,648,609

#### Section 7. Federal Public Prosecutor's Office

##### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

146	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	16,296,000	23,414,630	23,414,630
147	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,200,000	1,944,248	1,944,248

148 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	10,674,000	18,291,000	18,291,000
149 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	396,000	396,000	396,000
150 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	962,000	412,000	400,000
151 01-3-2	Translation of official court documents from and into foreign languages	50,000	---	---
152 01-3-2	Costs of conferences and of monitoring and studying social relations and developments	50,000	50,000	50,000
153 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	156,000	196,000	196,000
154 01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	600,000	600,000	600,000
155 01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	40,000	40,000	40,000
156 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	100,00	50,000	50,000
157 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	30,000	---	---
Total Basic Purpose 01		30,554,000	45,383,878	45,381,878
Total Section 7 (Items 146 through 157)		30,554,000	45,383,878	45,381,878

#### Section 8. Federal Solicitor General's Office

##### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

158 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	11,466,000	17,799,000	17,799,000
159 01-2	Funds for material costs	900,000	1,253,856	1,253,856
160 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,786,000	5,423,730	5,423,730

161 01-3-2	Costs of conducting trial and executive proceedings and of representation in Yugoslavia	90,000	90,000	90,000
162 01-3-2	Costs of conducting suits being tried abroad and traveling expenses	512,000	562,000	562,000
163 01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	80,000	---	---
164 01-3-2	Entertainment	10,000	10,000	10,000
165 01-3-2	Costs of meetings	100,000	90,000	90,000
166 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	10,000	---	---
Total Basic Purpose 01		15,954,000	25,228,586	25,228,586
Total Section 8 (Items 158 through 166)		15,954,000	25,228,586	25,228,586

#### Section 9. Federal Public Defender of Self-Management Law

##### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

167 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	8,633,000	13,556,300	13,556,300
168 01-2	Funds for material costs	90,000	1,403,856	1,403,856
169 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	3,876,000	6,786,340	6,786,340
170 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	264,000	264,000	264,000
171 01-3-2	Costs of conferences and seminars	40,000	160,000	160,000
172 01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	10,000	---	---
173 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	100,000	---	---
174 01-3-2	Entertainment	33,000	33,000	33,000
175 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	30,000	---	---
Total Basic Purpose 01		13,976,000	22,203,496	22,203,496
Total Section 9 (Items 167 through 175)		13,976,000	22,203,496	22,203,496

## Section 10. Federal Tribunal for Misdemeanors

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

176 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	17,800,000	27,689,700	27,689,700
177 01-2	Funds for material costs	600,000	1,194,880	1,194,880
178 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	40,000	140,000	140,000
179 01-3-2	Operating expenses of ad hoc members of the Tribunal	70,000	20,000	20,000
180 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	100,000	1,008,000	1,008,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		18,610,000	30,052,580	30,052,580
Total Section 10 (Items 176 through 180)		18,610,000	30,052,580	30,052,580

## Section 11. Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

181 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,037,563,000	1,386,865,889	1,386,865,889
182 01-2	Funds for material costs	188,144,000	306,133,008	306,133,008
183 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	56,023,000	74,477,812	74,477,812
184 01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff per- sonnel	1,560,000	421,000	421,000
185 01-3-2	Compensation for work at night, on Sundays and on holidays	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000
186 01-3-2	Entertainment	1,920,000	1,920,000	1,920,000
187 01-3-2	Expenses of delegations	33,600,000	33,600,000	33,600,000

188	01-3-2	Expenses of fixing boundaries with neighboring countries and of the Commission for Codification of International Law	5,230,000	4,230,000	4,230,000
189	01-3-2	Expenses of consultations and meetings of the group of nonaligned countries	9,650,000	9,650,000	9,650,000
190	01-3-2	Expenses of the host delegation's participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	9,800,000	9,800,000	9,800,000
191	01-3-2	Operation of radio equipment	67,700,000	67,700,000	67,700,000
192	01-3-2	Expenses of temporary housing	6,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000
193	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	5,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
194	01-3-2	Collection and processing of archive materials	3,696,000	3,696,000	3,696,000
195	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	756,056,000	906,056,000	906,056,000
196	01-3-2	For purposes of documentation	100,505,000	100,505,000	
197	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	111,964,000	111,964,000	111,964,000
198	01-3-2	Specialized training of personnel for the communications department	650,000	650,000	650,000
199	01-3-3	Expenditures for personnel and material outlays of diplomatic and consular missions abroad	11,579,784,000	11,502,781,087	11,302,781,087
200	01-3-3	Replacement of travel documents of Yugoslav nationals abroad	19,200,000	30,481,913	30,481,913
201	01-3-3	Physical and technical security measures	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000

202	01-3-3	Information programs among Yugoslavs working and living abroad temporarily	20,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
203	01-3-3	Expenses of repatriation and deportation of Yugoslav nationals from abroad	8,800,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
204	01-3-3	Preparation of publications and documents on foreign policy	4,867,000	4,867,000	4,867,000
205	01-3-3	Miscellaneous grants-in-aid in conformity with the principles of international solidarity	3,000,000	---	---
206	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
207	01-3-3	Specialized education of personnel	8,000,000	7,660,000	7,660,000
208	01-3-3	SFRY Participation in financing UN peace-keeping forces in the Middle East	44,000,000	44,000,000	44,000,000
209	01-3-3	Funds for scientific research work	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			14,439,112,000	14,994,858,709	14,794,858,709
Total Section 11 (Items 181 through 209)			14,439,112,000	14,994,858,709	14,794,858,709

## Section 12. Federal Secretariat for National Defense

### Basic Purpose 02--National Defense and Social Self-Protection

210	02-1-1	Funds for Yugoslav People's Army in the current year	388,481,500,000	456,746,800,000	456,746,800,000
211	02-1-2	Funds to cover expenses incurred in rendering services to entities outside the Yugoslav People's Army	2,862,500,000	2,862,500,000	2,862,408,778
Total Basic Purpose 02			391,344,000,000	459,609,300,000	459,609,208,778
Total Section 12 (Items 210 and 211)			391,344,000,000	459,609,300,000	459,609,208,778

# Section 13. Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs

## Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

212 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	2,003,000,000	3,177,059,611	3,177,059,611
213 01-2	Funds for material costs	210,000,000	420,000,000	420,000,000
214 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,600,000	2,281,244	2,281,244
215 01-3-2	For designated purposes	1,350,000,000	1,118,900,000	1,118,900,000
216 01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	30,000,000	77,000,000	77,000,000
217 01-3-2	Education and training of personnel	16,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
218 01-3-2	Preventive medicine, insurance of personnel and lump-sum grants-in-aid under Article 37 of the Law on Performance of Law Enforcement Functions in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	1,620,000	3,320,000	3,320,000
219 01-3-2	Expenses of building maintenance	15,600,000	56,100,000	56,100,000
220 01-3-2	Moving expenses and shipping costs	8,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
221 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	16,800,000	9,500,000	9,500,000
222 01-3-2	Remuneration for occasional, temporary and other jobs	2,280,000	9,850,000	9,850,000
223 01-3-2	Expenses of the Center for Personnel Education and Training	4,900,000	---	---
224 01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	2,640,000	15,440,000	15,440,000

225 01-3-2	Obligations under Article 43 of the Law on Performance of Law Enforcement Functions in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000
226 01-3-3	Expenses of the transit-reception center for refugees	6,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
227 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	22,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
228 01-3-3	Operating expenses of the security and Social Self-Protection Institute	96,600,000	121,600,000	121,600,000
229 01-3-3	Operating expenses of the Security and Social Self-Protection Institute incurred in rendering services to foreign services and to third parties in Yugoslavia	120,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
230 01-3-3	Equipping the police brigade	75,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		4,010,540,000	5,185,280,855	5,185,280,855
Total Section 13 (Items 212 through 230)		4,010,540,000	5,185,280,855	

#### Section 14. Federal Secretariat for Finance

##### Title 1. The Secretariat

##### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

231 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	153,200,000	235,138,114	235,138,114
232 01-1-2	Funds for social services of federal bodies, agencies and organizations	239,900,000	269,900,000	269,146,867
233 01-2	Funds for material costs	15,080,000	17,080,000	17,080,000

234	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,300,000	2,300,185	2,300,185
235	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	528,000	1,168,000	1,168,000
236	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	7,200,000	8,700,000	8,700,000
237	01-3-2	Free trade zone at Sezana	6,275,000	8,775,000	8,775,000
238	01-3-2	Differences in exchange rates	123,996,000	---	---
239	01-3-2	Cooperation with international financial organizations	470,000	790,000	790,000
240	01-3-2	Obligations to SAP [Socialist Autonomous Province] Kosovo to cover differences in exchange rates on international credits taken	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
241	01-3-2	For designated purposes	7,334,000	3,514,000	3,514,000
242	01-3-2	Funds for adjustment of personal incomes in federal bodies and agencies	2,582,000,000	---	---
243	01-3-3	Compensation for property nationalized in Yugoslavia	4,500,000	4,500,000	1,207,198
244	01-3-3	Compensation and commissions paid to the Social Accounting Service	17,300,000	25,113,554	25,113,554
245	01-3-3	Costs of leasing the Ethiopian Embassy	40,000	40,000	40,000
246	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	65,000	65,000	19,148
Total Basic Purpose 01			3,249,188,000	667,083,853	662,992,066

Basic Purpose 04--Funds Transferred to Other Sociopolitical Communities

247 04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	14,311,000,000	15,802,400,000	15,802,400,000
248 04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia	6,522,900,000	7,202,560,000	7,202,560,000
249 04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro	5,382,100,000	5,943,040,000	5,943,040,000
250 04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	23,412,200,000	29,964,000,000	29,964,000,000
251 04-2	Modernization of the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 04		50,678,200,000	59,962,000,000	59,962,000,000

Basic Purpose 05--Obligations to Finance Social Services

252 05-9	Supplemental funds to the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Community of SR [Socialist Republic] Montenegro to cover the deficit in the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Fund	1,238,400,000	1,144,260,682	1,144,260,682
253 05-9	Preferential pensions of military personnel under the provisions of the Law on the Obligations of the Federation for Pensions of War Veterans	6,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	6,000,000,000
254 05-9	Funds for adjustment of military pensions	5,257,000,000	8,255,000,000	8,255,000,000

255 05-9	Supplemental funds earmarked to cover the deficit in the Military Personnel Old Age Insurance Fund	17,277,000,000	17,277,000,000	17,277,000,000
256 05-9	Unmet obligations from past years	757,000,000	757,000,000	757,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 05		30,529,400,000	33,433,260,682	33,433,260,682

Basic Purpose 06--Other General Public Purposes

257 06-11	Compensation to cover expenses of the Social Accounting Service for tasks in record-keeping, monitoring and preparing reports and analyses	282,000,000	352,000,000	352,000,000
258 06-12	Funds for material reserves	8,600,000,000	8,600,000,000	8,600,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 06		8,882,000,000	8,952,000,000	8,952,000,000

Basic Purpose 07--Federal Reserve Funds

259 07-1	Appropriation to the permanent Federal reserve	192,300,000	192,300,000	192,300,000
260 07-2	Current budget reserve	220,000,000	1,004,609,023	795,159,294
Total Basic Purpose 07		412,300,000	1,196,909,023	987,459,294

Basic Purpose 08--Funds Placed in Time Deposits and Set Aside, Obligations and Other Purposes of Interest to the Federation

261 08-4-2	Obligations under foreign loans and for foreign property nationalized	120,000,000	95,793,041	95,793,041
262 08-4-2	Obligation of SAP Kosovo assumed to repay the foreign loan for the Ibar-Lepenac Hydropower System	898,900,000	1,016,230,404	1,016,230,404

263	08-4-2	Repayment of credit to the National Bank of Yugoslavia related to permanent federal commodity reserves for 1979	446,600,000	446,600,000	446,600,000
264	08-4-2	Funds to pay differences in rates of foreign exchange from past years	1,401,600,000	2,240,222,877	2,240,222,877
265	08-4-2	Funds to repay international credits for improved transportation routes in SR Montenegro	752,100,000	580,194,000	580,194,000
266	08-4-2	Contribution to the International Development Association (IDA)	29,000,000	156,000,000	156,000,000
267	08-4-2	Member's share in the Inter-American Bank	461,300,000	235,519,077	235,519,077
268	08-4-2	SFRY's member's share in the African Development Bank	199,600,000	23,058,168	23,058,168
269	08-4-2	Special increase of the SFRY's share in the capital of the International Bank	395,400,000	1,055,600,000	1,055,600,000
270	08-4-2	General increase of the capital of the International Bank	811,500,000	---	---
271	08-4-2	Third Replenishment of the Resources of the African Development Fund	160,200,000	160,144,680	160,144,680
272	08-4-2	SFRY's member's share in the joint fund for primary products	68,600,000	---	---
Total Basic Purpose 08			5,744,800,000	6,009,362,247	6,009,362,247
Total Title 1			99,495,888,000	110,220,615,805	110,007,074,289

## Title 2. Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

273 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	155,400,000	211,380,614	211,380,614
274 01-2	Funds for material costs	9,360,000	10,260,000	10,260,000
275 01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel in foreign exchange inspectorates in the republics	30,000	30,000	30,000
276 01-3-2	Traveling expenses of foreign exchange inspectors in Yugoslavia	4,896,000	5,196,000	5,196,000
277 01-3-2	Leasing and maintenance of office space	4,925,000	5,225,000	5,225,000
278 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,000,000	500,000	500,000
279 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	600,000	600,000	600,000
280 01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	10,000	10,000	10,000
281 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	42,000	42,000	42,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		177,263,000	233,243,614	233,243,614
Total Title 2		177,263,000	233,243,614	233,243,614
Total Section 14 (Items 231 through 281		99,673,151,000	110,453,859,419	110,240,317,903

## Section 15. Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

282 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	132,121,000	192,022,946	192,022,946
283 01-2	Funds for material costs	9,500,000	14,453,868	14,453,868
284 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,348,000	2,327,098	2,327,098

285 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	396,000	560,844	560,844
286 01-3-2	Preparation of bulletins and other materials and forms for administering the foreign trade and foreign exchange systems	168,000	18,000	---
287 01-3-2	Expenses of foreign and domestic delegations	6,250,000	8,976,000	8,976,000
288 01-3-2	Charges for translation of various technical materials and foreign publications from foreign languages	120,000	20,000	---
289 01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	39,000	39,000	39,000
290 01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	112,089,000	105,089,000	105,089,000
291 01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	805,000	805,000	805,000
292 01-3-2	Expenses of personnel development programs	200,000	100,000	---
293 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	203,000	203,000	203,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		263,239,000	324,614,756	324,476,756
Total Section 15 (Items 282 through 293)		263,239,000	324,614,756	324,476,756

## Section 16. Federal Secretariat for the Market and General Economic Affairs

### Title 1. The Secretariat

#### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

294 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	66,625,000	104,057,276	104,057,276
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295 01-2	Funds for material costs	5,850,000	8,861,740	8,541,740
296 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,327,000	2,303,602	2,303,602
297 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	600,000	395,000	395,000
298 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	500,000	440,000	440,000
299 01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	470,000	120,000	120,000
300 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	1,200,000	800,000	800,000
301 01-3-2	Costs of data processing	60,000	---	---
302 01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	17,921,000	22,967,000	22,967,000
303 01-3-2	Funds to finance costs related to analyzing and forecasting economic trends	9,800,000	9,850,000	9,850,000
304 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	200,000	---	---
305 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	96,000	---	---
Total Basic Purpose 01		104,649,000	149,794,618	149,474,618
Total Title 1		104,649,000	149,794,618	149,474,618

## Title 2. Federal Market Inspectorate

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

306 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	80,076,000	129,682,000	129,682,000
307 01-2	Funds for material costs	4,000,000	5,043,584	5,043,584
308 01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work and work on holidays	300,000	550,000	550,000
309 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	50,000	---	---

310 01-3-2	Remuneration of authorized organizations and specialists for checking the quality of products being imported	1,350,000	50,000	50,000
311 01-3-2	Expenses of inspection for quality	1,200,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
312 01-3-2	Rent	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
313 01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	20,000	---	---
314 01-3-2	Compensation for expert testimony and expert evaluation	900,000	500,000	500,000
315 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	380,000	530,000	530,000
316 01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications	450,000	220,000	220,000
317 01-3-2	Traveling expenses of market inspectors in Yugoslavia	5,600,000	6,350,000	6,350,000
318 01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	12,000	12,000	12,000
319 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	200,000	200,000	200,000
320 01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms and footwear	650,000	950,000	950,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		97,188,000	147,537,584	147,537,584
Total Title 2		97,188,000	147,537,584	147,537,584

### Title 3. Federal Directorate for Commodity Reserves

#### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

321 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	125,874,000	155,737,000	155,737,000
322 01-2	Funds for material costs	10,638,000	18,504,000	18,504,000

323 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	2,860,000	4,010,000	4,010,000
324 01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	43,000	43,000	43,000
325 01-3-2	Studies, analyses, journals and magazines	720,000	720,000	720,000
326 01-3-2	Costs of maintaining furnishings and fixtures and purchasing equipment	1,140,000	1,940,000	1,940,000
327 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	980,000	980,000	652,000
328 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	106,000	106,000	106,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		142,361,000	182,040,400	181,712,400
Total Title 3		142,361,000	182,040,400	181,712,400

#### Title 4. Federal Bureau for Prices

##### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

329 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	56,868,000	56,868,000	51,900,000
330 01-2	Funds for material costs	2,500,000	7,220,296	7,220,296
331 01-3-2	Costs of printing publications	120,000	---	---
332 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	204,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
333 01-3-2	Expenses of holding Council meetings	4,160,000	200,000	200,000
334 01-3-2	Expenses of professional cooperation with the authorities of the community for price affairs of the republics and provinces	120,000	---	---
335 01-3-2	Costs of drafting materials to elaborate existing sublegal enactments	120,000	---	---

336 01-3-2 Translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities	60,000	---	---
337 01-3-3 Defense-related projects	60,000	---	---
Total Basic Purpose 01	64,212,000	68,788,296	63,820,296
Total Title 4	64,212,000	68,788,296	63,820,296
Total Section 16 (Items 294 through 337)	408,410,000	548,160,898	542,544,898

Section 17. Federal Secretariat for Jurisprudence and Organization of the Federal Administration

Title 1. The Secretariat

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

338 01-1-1 Funds for personal incomes of personnel	45,484,000	69,721,953	69,721,953
339 01-2 Funds for material costs	2,080,000	4,729,441	4,729,441
340 01-3-1 Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,360,000	2,348,638	2,438,638
341 01-3-2 Compensation for separation from family	132,000	132,000	132,000
342 01-3-2 Costs of extradition proceedings	2,600,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
343 01-3-2 Traveling expenses abroad	500,000	1,330,000	1,330,000
344 01-3-2 Translation of petitions and documents from foreign languages	28,000	---	---
345 01-3-2 Costs of expert testimony and litigation costs	82,000	---	---
346 01-3-2 Expenses incurred in drafting enactments	360,000	825,000	825,000

347 01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Coordinating Committee for Relations in Property Law	90,000	30,000	30,000
348 01-3-2	For designated purposes	80,000,000	77,860,000	77,860,000
349 01-3-3	Participation in financing international meetings and other undertakings	144,000	---	---
350 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	41,000	6,000	6,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		132,901,000	158,983,032	158,983,032
Total Title 1		132,901,000	158,983,032	158,983,032

Title 2. Bureau for Upgrading the Federal Administration

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

351 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	12,474,000	18,827,000	18,827,000
352 01-2	Funds for material costs	430,000	911,416	911,416
353 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	132,000	132,000	132,000
354 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	50,000	70,000	70,000
355 01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	12,000	11,456	11,456
356 01-3-2	Expenses of specialized education of the personnel of federal bodies and agencies and federal organizations	100,000	---	---
357 01-3-2	Expenses of publishing the Bureau's Bulletin	165,000	54,000	54,000
358 01-3-2	Expenses of preparing topic reviews and studies	20,000	---	---

359 01-3-2 Membership dues in international organizations	995,000	---	---
Total Basic Purpose 01	14,378,000	20,005,872	20,005,872
Total Title 2	14,378,000	20,005,872	20,005,872
Title 3. Data Processing Bureau of Federal Bodies and Agencies			
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies			
360 01-1-1 Funds for personal incomes of personnel	43,308,000	62,508,037	62,508,037
361 01-2 Funds for material costs	4,820,000	7,193,420	7,193,420
362 01-3-2 Traveling expenses abroad	235,000	89,851	89,851
363 01-3-2 Purchase of specialized literature	605,000	605,000	605,000
364 01-3-2 Material costs incurred in publishing and storing documentary and information materials	240,000	240,000	230,000
365 01-3-2 Operating costs of the electronic computer	2,000,000	2,040,000	2,040,000
366 01-3-2 Costs of preparing designs of the information system	240,000	---	---
367 01-3-2 Purchase of equipment	2,663,000	1,059,202	1,059,202
368 01-3-2 Advanced specialized training--advanced specialized training abroad	300,000	212,982	212,982
Total Basic Purpose 01	54,411,000	73,948,492	73,938,492
Total Title 3	54,411,000	73,948,492	73,938,492

#### Title 4. Funding Programs of Independent Institutions and Organizations

##### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

369 01-3-2	Funds to carry out the work program of the Institute for Comparative Law	7,390,000	7,390,000	7,390,000
370 01-3-2	Compensation to medical institutions for rendering services to personnel in federal bodies and agencies	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
371 01-3-2	Funds to carry out the work program of the Museum of the Revolution of the Nationalities and Ethnic Minorities of Yugoslavia	28,000,000	32,713,090	32,713,090
372 01-3-2	Funds for the AVNOJ Prize	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
373 01-3-2	Mosa Pijade Fund for Advancement of Representational Art	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
374 01-3-2	Funds for operation of the Commission on Objects Bearing the Likeness of Josip Broz Tito	250,000	56,000	56,000
375 01-3-2	Edvard Kardelj Prize	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		48,540,000	53,059,090	53,059,090
Total Title 4		48,540,000	53,059,090	53,059,090
Total Section 17 (Items 338 through 375)		250,230,000	305,996,486	305,986,486

#### Section 18. Federal Secretariat for Information

##### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

376 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	84,300,000	129,867,262	129,867,262
377 01-2	Funds for material costs	3,693,000	6,112,000	6,112,000

378	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,360,000	1,360,000	1,257,754
379	01-3-2	Subscription to newspapers and magazines and publications	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
380	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign guests and journalists	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000
381	01-3-2	State visits--foreign newsmen accompanying heads of state	1,796,000	1,796,000	1,796,000
382	01-3-2	Schooling of newsmen from the nonaligned countries	6,720,000	6,720,000	6,720,000
383	01-3-2	Publication of bulletins and expenses of holding press conference and publishing activity related to the work of the Federal Executive Council	3,480,000	4,426,000	4,426,000
384	01-3-2	Performance of the international relations program of the Federation of Yugoslav	1,920,000	1,920,000	1,920,000
385	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council for the Social Information System of the SFRY	300,000	850,000	850,000
386	01-3-2	Expenses of multilateral cooperation of the nonaligned developing countries	250,000	250,000	250,000
387	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	79,000	79,000	79,000

388	01-3-3	Publishing activity, press releases, purchase of publications about Yugoslavia in foreign languages, news and documentary films, news photos, exhibits, special projects, the Secretariat's operating fund and costs of shipping information and propaganda material	45,586,000	46,384,000	46,384,000
389	01-3-3	Purchase of periodicals intended for foreign countries	91,000,000	90,202,000	90,202,000
390	01-3-3	Radiobroadcasting for foreign countries	182,000,000	276,596,566	276,596,566
391	01-3-3	Radio programs and news coverage and TV programs intended for abroad	2,160,000	2,160,000	2,160,000
392	01-3-3	News agency services	424,450,000	821,253,235	821,253,235
393	01-3-3	Expenses of preparing newsreels	39,304,000	54,804,000	54,804,000
394	01-3-3	Information, propaganda and culture and entertainment activity aimed at Yugoslav workers and emigres abroad	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
395	01-3-3	Informing the foreign public over radio and television	19,200,000	19,200,000	19,200,000
396	01-3-3	International Press Center in Belgrade	16,900,000	35,004,000	35,004,000
397	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	15,600,000	14,600,000	14,600,000
398	01-3-3	Nationwide defense and social self-protection in the public information system	22,100,000	22,100,000	22,100,000

399 01-3-3	Nationwide defense and social self-protection in the public [sic] information system	200,000,000	513,900,000	513,900,000
400 01-3-3	Regular expenditures to support the Department for Defense Preparations of Radio Yugoslavia	8,900,000	10,535,000	10,535,000
401 01-3-3	Regular expenditures to support the Department for Defense Preparations of the TANJUG News Agency	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		1,205,898,000	2,094,919,063	2,094,816,817
Total Section 18 (Items 376 through 401)		1,205,898,000	2,095,919,063	2,094,816,817

#### Section 19. Federal Committee for Energy and Industry

##### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

402 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	78,792,000	117,299,860	117,299,860
403 01-2	Funds for material costs	4,000,000	9,201,960	9,201,960
404 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,248,000	2,172,680	2,163,727
405 01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation within Yugoslavia	1,250,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
406 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,000,000	5,041,387	5,041,387
407 01-3-2	Compensation of commission members and nonstaff personnel	200,000	100,000	100,000

408 01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	420,000	420,000	420,000
409 01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	146,400,000	144,550,000	143,950,000
410 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,158,000	1,758,000	1,758,000
411 01-3-2	Expenses of carrying out the work program of the Nuclear Federal Executive Council	504,000	304,000	304,000
412 01-3-2	Preparation of studies and analyses	300,000	---	---
413 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	360,000	260,000	260,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		237,632,000	282,307,887	281,698,934
Total Section 19 (Items 402 through 413)		237,632,000	282,307,887	281,698,934

#### Section 20. Federal Committee for Agriculture

##### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

414 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	230,445,000	309,731,000	309,731,000
415 01-2	Funds for material costs	5,850,000	9,721,248	9,721,248
416 01-2	Funds for material costs of border stations	22,000,000	19,500,000	19,500,000
417 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,318,000	2,438,000	2,438,000
418 01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation in water management	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000
419 01-3-2	Expenses of monitoring chemicals for plant pest and disease control	216,000	266,000	266,000

420	01-3-2	Expenses of monitoring chemicals for livestock pest and disease control	84,000	84,000	68,000
421	01-3-2	Compensation of members of special commissions	504,000	504,000	504,000
422	01-3-2	Performance of measures in the border zone in the field of veterinary science and plant pest and disease control	4,080,000	3,430,000	1,000,000
423	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation in the fields of agriculture and forestry	3,120,000	3,120,000	3,120,000
424	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	720,000	1,220,000	1,220,000
425	01-3-2	For holding seminars, giving courses and preparing enactments in the field of veterinary science and plant pest and disease control	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
426	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel in the field of plant pest and disease control at border crossings	480,000	30,000	30,000
427	01-3-2	For monitoring movements of plant pests and diseases on the quarantine list	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
428	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	8,224,000	8,874,000	8,874,000

429	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime in the field of veterinary science at border crossings	300,000	100,000	100,000
430	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime in the field of plant pest and disease control at border crossings	450,000	250,000	250,000
431	01-3-2	Certification of new varieties and issuance of permits for production of seeds and nursery stock	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000
432	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel for animal pest and disease control at the border	500,000	250,000	250,000
433	01-3-2	For verification and application of new technologies and techniques in agriculture and forestry in accordance with the policy governing economic development in 1985	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
434	01-3-2	Preparation and printing of instructions for administering regulations and carrying out measures under the jurisdiction of the Federation	3,300,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
435	01-3-2	Holding fairs, exhibitions, conferences, symposiums and congresses for the advancement of agriculture	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
			1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000

436 01-3-2	Monitoring, establishing and carrying on cooperation with countries with which Yugoslavia has intergovernmental committees and commissions, and especially with the developing countries	960,000	960,000	960,000
437 01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	670,000	670,000	670,000
438 01-3-2	Costs of determining the behavior of active ingredients of pesticides	600,000	200,000	---
439 01-3-2	Operating expenses of the commission and the working bodies of the Committee	720,000	720,000	720,000
440 01-3-2	Diagnosis of virus diseases	480,000	180,000	180,000
441 01-3-2	Final preparation of integrated measures for plant pest and disease control and introduction of nonpesticidal measures to combat plant diseases and pests	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
442 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	473,000	773,000	773,000
443 01-3-2	Participation in drafting the initiatory program for establishing the causes of and taking measures to correct the large- scale withering of important tree species	660,000	660,000	600,000

444 01-3-2	Compensation of work at night and on holidays in the field of veterinary science at border crossings	600,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
445 01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Farm Policy Council of the Federal Committee for Agriculture	1,900,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
446 01-3-2	Compensation for work at night and on holidays in the field of plant pest and disease control at border crossings	600,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
447 01-3-2	Expenses of the inspectorate of the Committee for Inspection of Export Packinghouses	500,000	500,000	500,000
448 01-3-2	Costs of maintaining and using airplanes for fighting forest fires	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
449 01-3-2	Participation in preparing the manual Pesticidi u privredi i sumarstvu Jugoslavije (Pesticides in the economy and forestry of Yugoslavia)	300,000	300,000	300,000
450 01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining office space at border stations	700,000	700,000	700,000
451 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		705,334,000	786,461,248	783,755,248
Total Section 20 (Items 414 through 451)		705,334,000	786,461,248	783,755,248

# Section 21. Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications

## Title 1. The Committee

### Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

452 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	81,869,000	123,785,934	123,785,934
453 01-2	Funds for material costs	7,761,000	10,384,278	10,384,278
454 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,289,000	2,240,876	2,240,876
455 01-3-2	Drafting of technical regulations	1,000,000	1,000,000	513,000
456 01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	960,000	1,160,000	1,159,800
457 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	4,000,000	7,600,000	7,600,000
458 01-3-2	Compensation of commission members and nonstaff personnel	360,000	360,000	360,000
459 01-3-2	Printing international licenses and permits in the transportation sector	2,000,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
460 01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	200,000	1,800,000	1,715,000
461 01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	137,000,000	127,500,000	127,472,300
462 01-3-2	Expenses of participation of Jugoregistar specialists on projects of interest to the Federation	3,720,000	3,720,000	3,720,000
463 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	800,000	800,000	800,000
464 01-3-2	Funds for designated purposes	450,000	450,000	280,000

465 01-3-2	Costs of meetings of the Committee	360,000	760,000	760,000
466 01-3-2	Compensation for old-age and health insurance of Yugoslav nationals employed temporarily in the Secretariat of the Danube Commission	650,000	650,000	610,000
467 01-3-2	Maintaining regular air service between Belgrade and Tirana in both directions	20,800,000	20,800,000	20,800,000
468 01-3-2	Maintaining regular air service between Belgrade and Malta in both directions	21,500,000	21,500,000	21,500,000
469 01-3-2	Maintaining regular air service between Belgrade and Cyprus in both directions	21,800,000	21,800,000	21,800,000
470 01-3-2	Compensation of air- ports for work to meet the needs of air traffic safety	21,800,000	21,800,000	21,800,000
471 01-3-3	For safe navigation in maritime shipping	150,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000
472 01-3-3	For safe navigation in river shipping	200,000,000	280,000,000	280,000,000
473 01-3-3	Defense projects	420,000	420,000	420,000
474 01-3-3	Funds for the work of the Geomagnetic Institute on projects of interest to the Federation	40,000,000	64,732,046	64,732,046
475 01-3-3	Funds to cover obligations arising from passes issued in passenger transportation	260,000,000	360,000,000	339,151,002
Total Basic Purpose 01		978,739,000	1,256,563,134	1,234,904,236
Total Title 1		978,739,000	1,256,563,134	1,234,904,236

Title 2. Federal Flight Control Administration

Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

476 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,102,961,000	1,718,010,622	1,718,010,622
477 01-2	Funds for material costs	10,400,000	18,019,218	17,930,050
478 01-3-2	Operation of facilities	250,000,000	366,288,000	357,176,375
479 01-3-2	Rent	6,187,000	3,347,000	3,342,764
480 01-3-2	Costs of Aircraft Use	50,400,000	54,940,000	54,938,602
481 01-3-2	Compensation for work at night, on holidays	45,000,000	59,000,000	56,130,480
482 01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	240,000	---	---
483 01-3-2	Costs of vehicle use	26,000,000	26,500,000	25,871,297
484 01-3-2	Insurance expenses	16,600,000	22,600,000	22,597,470
485 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	32,000,000	42,000,000	38,013,315
486 01-3-2	Printshop expenses	1,440,000	3,000,000	
487 01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	23,760,000	2,776,930	
488 01-3-2	Bank service charges	10,000,000	23,760,000	23,754,100
489 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,950,000	18,000,000	17,997,902
490 01-3-2	Membership dues in international and other organizations	2,100,000	110,000	109,472
491 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment for safety in the workplace	2,400,000	4,400,000	4,333,368
492 01-3-2	Addition to furnishings and fixtures	4,320,000	9,220,000	8,642,134
493 01-3-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone service	90,000,000	112,000,000	111,646,081
494 01-3-2	Guarding and securing property	11,956,000	14,398,000	13,247,370
495 01-3-2	Medical examinations of controllers, pilots, technicians and chauffeurs	3,960,000	5,560,000	4,709,096

496 01-3-2	Purchase of school supplies and textbooks for training programs	720,000	420,000	408,008
497 01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	60,000	160,000	133,761
498 01-3-2	Expenses of resurveying air navigation charts	6,500,000	6,500,000	5,829,097
499 01-3-2	Expenses paid under military regulations	5,719,000	6,219,000	6,199,091
500 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	300,000	300,000	237,839
Total Basic Purpose 01		1,704,973,000	2,519,001,840	2,498,251,479
Total Title 2		1,704,973,000	2,519,001,840	2,498,251,479

### Title 3. Federal Administration for Radio Communication

#### Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

501 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	62,263,000	92,246,219	92,246,219
502 01-2	Funds for material costs	1,750,000	2,815,914	2,815,914
503 01-3-2	Compensation for nighttime work	48,000	---	---
504 01-3-2	Maintaining monitoring and measuring centers	1,000,000	1,282,000	1,282,000
505 01-3-2	Property insurance	4,200,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
506 01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	360,000	260,000	260,000
507 01-3-2	Expenses of the motor pool	2,000,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
508 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	1,300,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
509 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,000,000	7,359,755	7,359,755
510 01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	60,000	60,000	60,000
511 01-3-2	Drafting of specialized technical regulations, instructions and studies	24,000	---	---

512 01-3-2	Data processing of information and documentation	1,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
513 01-3-2	Expenses of current and capital main- tenance of one-sixth of the office space at the Rijeka Monitoring and Measuring Center	480,000	661,704	661,704
514 01-3-2	Postage-telegraph and telephone service	1,500,000	2,130,000	2,130,000
515 01-3-2	Adaptation of space to accommodate computer equipment	840,000	---	---
516 01-3-2	Obligations to the International Telecommunications Union and other payments	2,200,000	2,401,730	2,401,730
517 01-3-2	Funds for material costs of monitoring and measuring stations	1,200,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
518 01-3-2	Expenses for separation from family	750,000	750,000	750,000
519 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	102,000	102,000	102,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		82,277,000	121,519,322	121,519,322
Total Title 3		82,277,000	121,519,322	121,519,322

#### Title 4. Federal Aviation Inspectorate

##### Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

520 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	44,509,000	66,047,642	66,047,642
521 01-2	Funds for material costs	4,533,000	6,021,638	6,021,638
522 01-3-2	Expenses of aircraft and automobile use	4,320,000	5,522,300	5,522,300

523 01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and equipment	702,000	830,000	830,000
524 01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	30,000	7,400	7,400
525 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,400,000	2,899,300	2,899,300
526 01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	60,000	---	--
527 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	3,600,000	4,450,000	4,450,000
528 01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,200,000	424,000	424,000
529 01-3-2	Translation costs	50,000	---	---
530 01-3-2	Costs of organizing conferences	22,000	3,000	3,000
531 01-3-2	Expenses of specialized education and training	48,000	25,700	25,700
532 01-3-2	Compensation for work at night and on holidays	50,000	---	---
533 01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	13,000	13,000	13,000
534 01-3-2	Compensation for transporting personnel to and from work	403,000	403,000	403,000
535 01-3-2	Membership dues and assessments	300,000	11,000	11,000
536 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	22,000	8,300	8,300
Total Basic Purpose		62,262,000	86,666,280	86,666,280
Total Title 4		62,262,000	86,666,280	86,666,280
Total Section 21 (Items 452 through 536)		2,828,251,000	3,983,759,576	3,941,341,317

## Section 22. Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare

### Title 1. The Committee

#### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

537 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	132,700,000	195,376,615	195,376,615
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538	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,000,000	6,600,000	6,600,000
539	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,360,000	2,361,656	2,361,656
540	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	4,080,000	7,180,000	7,180,000
541	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	1,210,000	1,560,000	1,560,000
542	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of foreign specialists and their Yugoslav escorts, expenses related to meetings and negotiations with foreign delegations and diplomatic and other representatives	840,000	840,000	840,000
543	01-3-2	Compensation of members of standing specialized committees	660,000	1,260,000	1,260,000
544	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee and its bodies for preparation of the health service for nationwide defense	540,000	850,000	850,000
545	01-3-2	Costs of publishing reports of the labor inspectorate and public health inspectorate	120,000	---	---
546	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	471,680,000	439,986,000	439,236,000
547	01-3-2	Certain projects in the field of the pharmaceutical service and medical supply of interest to the Federation which will be contracted out to appropriate professional institutions	575,000	575,000	575,000

548	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	330,000	9,840,000	9,840,000
549	01-3-2	Remuneration of parttime and nonstaff personnel	2,160,000	2,530,000	2,530,000
550	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime related to public health control at the border	300,000	300,000	---
551	01-3-2	Rent and maintenance on office space for border public health control	1,740,000	3,440,000	3,440,000
552	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms for border public health inspectors	240,000	3,340,000	3,340,000
553	01-3-2	Expenses of protecting the country against the importation of infectious diseases	4,680,000	8,580,000	8,580,000
554	01-3-2	Expenses of analyzing medical drugs	660,000	660,000	660,000
555	01-3-2	Expenses related to public health control at the border	3,120,000	7,020,000	7,020,000
556	01-3-2	Expenses of medical treatment of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia	600,000	600,000	600,000
557	01-3-2	Protection against ionizing radiation	180,000	1,680,000	1,680,000
558	01-3-2	Material support and housing of refugees	11,056,000	11,056,000	11,056,000
559	01-3-2	Certain projects in the field of health care which have a direct bearing on performance of the Federation's function, which are to be contracted out to the Federal Bureau for Health Care	23,500,000	31,500,000	31,500,000

560 01-3-2 Expenses of monitoring the pollution of international and interrublic waters	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
561 01-3-2 Operating expenses of the intersector working group to coordinate the effort of federal agencies in carrying out the decisions of the United Nations World Conference of the International Year of Women	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000
562 01-3-2 Yugoslavia's obligations as a member of the World Health Organization	126,000	---	---
563 01-3-2 Expenses of preparing the Yugoslav Pharmacopoeia	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
564 01-3-2 Expenses of preparing regulations on health standards governing foodstuffs and articles for personal hygiene	480,000	480,000	480,000
565 01-3-3 Financing programs directed toward Yugoslav nationals working abroad	10,800,000	10,800,000	10,800,000
566 01-3-3 May Day Prizes	4,892,000	4,892,000	4,892,000
567 01-3-3 Costs of preparing the classification of occupations	1,760,000	1,760,000	1,760,000
568 01-3-3 Defense projects	240,000	240,000	240,000
569 01-3-3 Contribution to UN Fund for Population Programs	555,000	555,000	555,000
Total Basic Purpose 01	689,224,000	760,902,271	759,852,271
Total Title 1	689,224,000	760,902,271	759,852,271

## Title 2. Federal Bureau for Employment Security

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

570 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	40,000,000	59,635,332	59,500,081
571 01-2	Funds for material costs	4,533,000	5,308,000	5,308,000
572 01-3-2	Material costs of standing joint commissions which Yugoslavia has with foreign countries	856,000	1,883,200	1,883,200
573 01-3-2	Compensation of social workers abroad for separation from family and costs of sending these social workers abroad	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
574 01-3-2	Expenses of printing and publishing bulletins and reports	450,000	1,193,100	1,193,100
575 01-3-2	Official trips in Yugoslavia	1,579,000	1,369,000	1,369,000
576 01-3-2	purchase of and addition to equipment	500,000	500,000	500,000
577 01-3-2	traveling expenses abroad	2,310,000	2,310,000	2,310,000
578 01-3-2	purchase of specialized literature	100,000	100,000	100,000
579 01-3-2	education and upbringing of the children of Yugoslavs employed abroad temporarily	2,000,000	910,000	910,000
580 01-2-3	defense-related projects	81,000	81,000	81,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		57,429,000	78,289,632	78,154,381
Total Title 2		57,429,000	78,289,632	78,154,381
Total Section 22 (Items 537 through 580)		746,653,000	839,191,903	838,006,652

Section 23. Federal Committee for Affairs of War  
Veterans and Military Disabled

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

581 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	15,022,000	22,290,397	22,290,397
582 01-2	Funds for material costs	705,000	1,021,000	1,021,000
583 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,355,000	2,346,397	2,346,397
584 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
585 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	255,000	255,000	255,000
586 01-3-2	Translation of disability and other documents and materials	20,000	20,000	20,000
587 01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	280,000	360,000	360,000
588 01-3-2	Funds for purchase of equipment	72,000	72,000	72,000
589 01-3-3	Care of graves and cemeteries of Yugoslav war casualties and veterans	25,515,000	25,515,000	25,515,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		43,724,000	54,379,794	54,379,794

Basic Purpose 05--Obligations To Fund Public Services

590 05-9	Funds for preferential old-age pensions (not including military old-age pensions) in the context of the provisions of the Law on Obligations of the Federation for Old-Age Pensions of War Veterans	56,596,100,000	53,762,100,000	53,085,477,219
591 05-9	Unmet obligations from previous years	1,671,000,000	1,371,000,000	1,306,223,896

592 05-11	Funds for disability benefits of military disabled	14,382,200,000	14,382,200,000	14,382,200,000
593 05-11	Funds for health care of military disabled	1,659,400,000	1,659,400,000	1,659,400,000
594 05-11	Funds for treatment at health resorts	1,169,600,000	1,403,600,000	1,403,600,000
595 05-11	Funds for the war veteran's supplement	31,100,000	31,100,000	15,000,000
596 05-11	Compensation paid to holders of the 1941 Partisan Commemorative Medal and other decorations	710,000,000	649,650,000	645,000,000
597 05-11	Disability benefits of recipients abroad	148,300,000	208,300,000	203,300,000
598 05-11	Funds for printing credentials for free and reduced-rate travel for holders of the 1941 Partisan Commemorative Medal and other decorations	10,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 05		76,377,700,000	73,475,350,000	72,612,201,115
Total Section 23 (Items 581 through 598)		76,421,424,000	73,529,729,794	72,666,580,909

Section 24. Federal Committee for Legislation

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

599 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	31,512,000	50,307,730	50,307,730
600 01-2	Funds for material costs	1,500,000	2,535,272	2,535,272
601 01-3-2	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,724,000	2,724,000	2,323,545

602 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia of members of the Committee and its bodies	650,000	800,000	800,000
603 01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	30,000	30,000	30,000
604 01-3-2	CEMA Commission for Legal Affairs	800,000	800,000	800,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		37,216,000	57,197,002	56,791,547
Total Section 24 (Items 599 through 604)		37,216,000	57,197,002	56,791,547

## Section 25. Federal Customs Administration

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

605 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	3,146,040,000	5,474,284,700	5,467,584,700
606 01-2	Funds for material costs	682,700,000	881,926,532	881,926,532
607 01-3-2	Reimbursement of loss under Articles 252, 283 and 356 of the Customs Law	600,000	600,000	600,000
608 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,750,000	2,550,000	2,550,000
609 01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	7,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000
610 01-3-2	Expenses of regular examina- tions of personnel	5,900,000	4,621,502	4,621,502
611 01-3-2	Expenses of bonding personnel	5,900,000	4,377,283	4,377,283
612 01-3-2	Rewards for detection of customs violations	3,600,000	9,100,000	9,100,000
613 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	800,000	852,000	852,000
614 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	4,000,000	3,574,683	3,574,683
Total Basic Purpose 01		3,858,890,000	6,394,486,700	6,387,786,700
Total Section 25 (Items 605 through 614)		3,858,890,000	6,394,486,700	6,387,786,700

Section 26. Federal Bureau for Social Planning

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

615 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	117,654,000	167,156,000	167,156,000
616 01-2	Funds for material costs	9,750,000	14,532,198	14,522,192
617 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,433,000	4,699,000	4,627,501
618 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	845,000	4,795,480	4,781,921
619 01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel and expenses of surveys	360,000	224,374	224,374
620 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	700,000	552,361	552,361
621 01-3-2	Professional consultations and conferences	720,000	720,000	720,000
622 01-3-2	Publication of the bulletin PRIVREDNA KRETANJA U SVIJETU I NJIHOV UTICAJ NA PRIVREDU JUGOSLAVIJE (World Economic Trends and Their Impact on the Yugoslav Economy)	4,550,000	4,550,000	4,550,000
623 01-3-2	Methodological research	4,160,000	4,160,000	4,159,934
624 01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	650,000	498,500	498,500
625 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	120,000	73,263	73,263
Total Basic Purpose 01		141,942,000	201,961,176	201,866,046
Total Section 26 (Items 615 through 625)		141,942,000	201,961,176	201,866,046

## Section 27. Federal Bureau of Statistics

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

626	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	285,182,000	429,491,327	429,491,327
627	01-2	Funds for material costs	27,500,000	36,645,356	36,645,356
628	01-3-2	Fire control and workplace health and safety	240,000	240,000	240,000
629	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,420,000	2,970,000	2,970,000
630	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	81,000	81,000	81,000
631	01-3-2	Costs of statistical studies	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
632	01-3-2	Expenses of the Automatic Data Processing Center	8,000,000	61,000,000	61,000,000
633	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing activity	10,000,000	57,000,000	57,000,000
634	01-3-2	Maintenance of buildings and furnishings	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000
635	01-3-2	Rent	18,800,000	---	---
636	01-3-2	Leasing of automatic data processing machines	576,968,000	576,968,000	576,968,000
637	01-3-2	Expenses of personnel development program	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
638	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	200,000	200,000	200,000
639	01-3-3	Defense projects	300,000	300,000	300,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			935,871,000	1,171,075,683	1,171,075,683
Total Section 27 (Items 626 through 639)			935,871,000	1,171,075,683	1,171,075,683

## Section 28. Federal Bureau for International Scientific, Educational and Cultural, and Technical Cooperation

### Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

640	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	69,542,000	117,507,915	117,507,915
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641	01-2	Funds for material costs	6,500,000	13,313,180	13,313,180
642	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	264,000	284,692	278,692
643	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	240,000	340,000	340,000
644	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	255,893,000	261,219,728	257,746,420
645	01-3-2	Contribution to the United Nations mission in Yugoslavia	14,439,000	18,339,000	18,339,000
646	01-3-3	Expenses of regular schooling, advanced specialized training and study trips of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia	139,031,000	139,031,000	139,031,000
647	01-3-3	Expenses of preparing specialists for departure, participation in the salaries of Yugoslav specialists and aid in organizing the Center for Training Personnel in the Developing Countries	52,416,000	34,416,---	34,416,000
648	01-3-3	Preparation of studies, expert evaluations, technical documentation, publications, international seminars, special courses for the developing countries and film production	9,600,000	4,100,000	4,100,000
649	01-3-3	Cultural and educational cooperation with developing countries	12,768,000	14,268,000	14,268,000

650 01-3-3	International seminar entitled "The University Today"---participation of representatives from the developing countries	250,000	250,000	250,000
651 01-3-3	International negotiations and meetings of joint commissions, traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	12,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000
652 01-3-3	Translation and copying of studies, reports, analyses and other materials	884,000	884,000	884,000
653 01-3-3	Compensation for health services rendered to personnel of the United Nations mission in Yugoslavia	54,000	74,000	74,000
654 01-3-3	Compensation for certain tasks in the jurisdiction of the Federation performed by the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000
655 01-3-3	Information program	2,016,000	2,316,000	2,316,000
656 01-3-3	Center for Guidance and Organization of the Mutual Cooperation of the Nonaligned Countries in the Fields of Science and Technology	7,000,000	9,700,000	9,700,000
657 01-3-3	Defense projects	79,000	11,580	11,580
Total Basic Purpose 01		585,151,000	637,230,095	633,750,787
Total Section 29 (Items 640 through 657)		585,151,000	637,230,095	633,750,787

Section 29. Federal Hydrometeorology Bureau

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

658 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	242,723,000	382,432,683	382,432,683
659 01-2	Funds for material costs	19,300,000	36,054,620	36,054,620
660 01-3-2	Funds for work on Sunday, at night and on holidays	13,000,000	19,950,000	19,950,000
661 01-3-2	Compensation of Radio Belgrade for broadcasting water levels of the Danube	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
662 01-3-2	Expenses of telecommunications	18,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000
663 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	288,000	1,138,000	1,138,000
664 01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	84,200,000	65,901,940	65,901,940
665 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	300,000	372,000	352,000
666 01-3-2	Addition to equipment	1,668,000	1,123,000	1,123,000
667 01-3-2	Printing the Yearbook of the Climate Atlas and other specialized publications	4,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
668 01-3-2	Financing international programs pursuant to specific decisions of the Federal Executive Council ("FIERZA", "ALPEX", "HOMS", "EMEP", "MED-POL," and "VITUKI")	10,764,000	13,577,000	13,577,000
669 01-3-2	Maintenance of buildings and furnishings	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
670 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
671 01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	2,280,000	5,117,734	5,117,734

672	01-3-2	Motor vehicle maintenance and fuel	2,000,000	3,530,000	3,530,000
673	01-3-2	Rent on office space	8,500,000	9,250,000	9,250,000
674	01-3-2	Expenses of training hydrometeorologists	240,000	110,190	110,190
675	01-3-2	Expenses of the coordinating group for performance of operational tasks and obligations, both domestic and international, which become obligations under the Convention on Long-Distance Air Pollution across Borders	440,000	112,296	112,296
676	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	240,000	240,000	240,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			422,743,000	585,509,463	585,489,463
Total Section 29 (Items 658 through 676)			422,743,000	585,509,463	585,489,463

### 30. Federal Bureau for Standardization

#### Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

677	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	112,710,000	154,895,255	154,895,255
678	01-2	Funds for material costs	6,000,000	10,926,391	10,878,391
679	01-3-2	Expenses of drafting and distributing Yugoslav standards and technical specifications	11,000,000	14,056,766	14,056,766
680	01-3-2	Translation of Yugoslav standards into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia	10,000,000	14,750,000	14,750,000

681 01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for Standardization of Motor Vehicles	2,700,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
682 01-3-2	Expenses of drafting regulations on construction, repair and rehabilitation of projects in seismically active regions	1,600,000	989,200	989,200
683 01-3-2	Expenses of dimensional coordination in construction	1,080,000	100,000	100,000
684 01-3-2	Expenses of administering the certification system	3,000,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
685 01-3-2	Expenses of financing the projects of the information system	2,640,000	4,363,600	4,363,600
686 01-3-2	International Cooperation with the UN, CEMA and the developing countries	2,458,000	1,105,434	1,105,434
687 01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	2,000,000	4,297,000	4,297,000
688 01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	22,000,000	20,321,013	20,321,013
689 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	140,000	140,000	140,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		177,328,000	230,044,659	229,996,659
Total Section 30 (Items 677 through 689)		177,328,000	230,044,659	229,996,659

### 31. Federal Bureau for Patents

#### Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

690 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	76,348,000	122,511,214	122,209,557
691 01-2	Funds for material costs	6,000,000	6,870,260	6,870,260
692 01-3-2	Costs of printing patent documents and documentation	7,800,000	16,300,000	16,300,000

693 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	352,000	841,424	841,424
694 01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	3,600,000	3,253,000	3,253,000
695 01-3-2	Printing the patent herald	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
696 01-3-2	Preparation of forms and materials for photocopying	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
697 01-3-2	Receiving and shipping patent documentation	500,000	500,000	500,000
698 01-3-2	Expenses of publishing activity	40,000	680,000	680,000
699 01-3-2	Expenses of the information system	5,000,000	5,245,000	5,245,000
700 01-3-2	Expenses of the Council	90,000	90,000	90,000
701 01-3-2	Equipment maintenance and servicing	750,000	436,000	436,000
702 01-3-2	Rent	3,886,000	3,856,100	3,856,100
703 01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	1,360,000	1,898,400	1,898,400
704 01-3-2	Translation of international patent documentation	84,000	57,000	57,000
705 01-3-2	Expenses of the Federal Coordinating Committee for Creativity	240,000	240,000	240,000
706 01-3-2	Advanced training and specialization	200,000	256,000	256,000
707 01-3-2	Costs of the information services of the Yugoslav Center for Technical and Scientific Documentation	1,067,000	1,067,000	1,067,000
708 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	25,000	13,500	13,500
Total Basic Purpose 01		112,542,000	170,314,898	170,013,241
Total Section 31 (Items 690 through 708)		112,542,000	170,314,898	170,013,241

# Section 32. Federal Bureau for Weights and Measures and Precious Metals

## Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

709 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	240,698,000	375,346,409	375,346,409
710 01-2	Funds for material costs	14,300,000	28,418,079	28,418,079
711 01-3-2	Rent	1,340,000	1,810,000	1,810,000
712 01-3-2	Purchase of stamps and seals and minor items	5,000,000	3,120,000	3,120,000
713 01-3-2	Expenditures to upgrade the service	600,000	347,698	347,698
714 01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	5,700,000	5,212,561	5,212,561
715 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	840,000	875,000	875,000
716 01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	120,000	---	---
717 01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	25,000,000	26,990,170	26,990,170
718 01-3-2	Costs of issuing publications	1,440,000	1,135,515	1,135,515
719 01-3-2	Costs of current building maintenance	15,000,000	5,900,000	5,900,000
720 01-3-2	Costs of telecommunications	600,000	340,000	340,000
721 01-3-2	Preparation of specialized and technical regulations, sublegal acts and instructions in the field of metrology	500,000	8,500	8,500
722 01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council and its committees for coordinating efforts and carrying on cooperation in the field of metrology	420,000	141,551	141,551
723 01-3-2	Costs of current maintenance and servicing of laboratory equipment and fixtures	780,000	580,000	580,000

724 01-3-2	Costs of regular examinations and insurance of workers who work under special conditions	545,000	459,315	459,315
725 01-3-2	Costs of maintaining trucks	4,150,000	8,320,000	8,320,000
726 01-3-2	Entertainment	22,000	22,000	22,000
727 01-3-2	Purchase of protective clothing and footwear	720,000	662,723	662,723
728 01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications and literature	480,000	1,510,000	1,510,000
729 01-3-2	Costs of translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia and from and into foreign languages	240,000	---	---
730 01-3-2	Nonautomatic data processing	541,000	236,700	235,700
731 01-3-2	Expenses of printing forms related to realizing revenues	4,550,000	5,130,000	5,130,000
732 01-3-2	Costs of the information program	180,000	140,000	140,000
733 01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and technical supplies	5,000,000	14,400,000	14,400,000
734 01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	15,600,000	39,968,317	39,968,317
735 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	121,000	13,000	13,000
736 01-3-2	Funds for operation of the Yugoslav Center for Technical and Scientific Documentation	500,000	500,000	500,000
737 01-3-2	Costs of drafting specialized reports and studies in the field of metrology	2,700,000	8,700,000	8,700,000
738 01-3-3	Defense projects	240,000	240,092	240,092
Total Basic Purpose 01		347,927,000	530,527,630	530,527,630
Total Section 32 (Items 709 through 738)		347,927,000	530,527,630	530,527,630

### 33. Federal Geology Bureau

#### Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

739	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	11,122,000	17,377,497	17,377,497
740	01-2	Funds for material costs	751,000	776,500	776,500
741	01-3-2	Expenses of the permanent delegation for cooperation with CEMA in the field of geology	960,000	1,071,400	1,071,400
742	01-3-2	Preparing and printing the Comprehensive Geological Map of Yugoslavia	10,000,000	11,200,000	11,200,000
743	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for the Comprehensive Geological Map of Yugoslavia	414,000	414,000	414,000
744	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	150,000	150,000	150,000
745	01-3-2	Costs of compiling the balance of mineral resources and subsurface water of the SFRY and preparing the analysis of the SFRY's raw materials base	2,895,000	1,443,600	1,443,600
746	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,225,000	1,365,000	1,365,000
747	01-3-2	Funds for tasks in coordinating our country's bilateral cooperation with member countries related to geological explorations	500,000	500,000	500,000
748	01-3-2	Updating and maintaining the collection of technical documentation on the results of geological explorations	200,000	200,000	200,000

749 01-3-2 Funds for carrying on cooperation with nongovernmental international organizations	360,000	360,000	360,000
Total Basic Purpose 01	28,577,000	34,857,997	34,857,997
Total Section 33 (Items 739 through 749)	28,577,000	34,857,997	34,857,997

#### 34. Yugoslav Archives

##### Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

750 01-1-1 Funds for personal incomes of personnel	50,416,000	81,411,249	81,411,249
751 01-2 Funds for material costs	8,250,000	10,005,978	10,005,978
752 01-3-2 Entertainment	80,000	180,000	180,000
753 01-3-2 Costs of protecting archive materials in case of war	400,000	400,000	400,000
754 01-3-2 Membership dues in the international fund for development of archives	281,000	318,668	318,668
755 01-3-2 Costs of maintaining furnishings and fixtures	300,000	600,000	600,000
756 01-3-2 Added and replaced equipment	1,854,000	887,000	887,000
757 01-3-2 Traveling expenses abroad	856,000	445,000	445,000
758 01-3-2 Costs of project preparation	2,184,000	1,930,000	1,930,000
759 01-3-2 Expenses of publish- ing activity	280,000	---	---
Total Basic Purpose 01	64,910,000	96,177,895	96,177,895
Total Section 34 (Items 750 through 759)	64,910,000	96,177,895	96,177,895

#### 35. Department for Rendering Services to Meet Entertainment Needs of Federal Bodies and Agencies

##### Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

760 01-1-1 Funds for personal incomes of personnel	271,829,000	480,442,401	480,442,401
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761 01-2	Funds for material costs and expenses of maintaining structures and equipment	290,000,000	456,362,108	456,362,108
762 01-3-2	Costs of operation and maintenance of the special train	29,640,000	59,640,000	46,467,861
763 01-3-2	Costs of hunting and maintaining hunting facilities by the Federation	46,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000
764 01-3-2	Costs of maintaining and improving the Koprivnica Hunting and Forest Preserve, Bugojno	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
765 01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	600,000	600,000	600,000
766 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	977,000	977,000	822,900
Total Basic Purpose 01		644,046,000	1,049,021,509	1,035,695,270
Total Section 35 (Items 760 through 766)		644,046,000	1,049,021,509	1,035,695,270

36. Department for Financial and Inventory Recordkeeping of Federal Administrative Agencies and Federal Organizations

Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

767 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	89,432,000	151,276,083	151,276,083
768 01-2	Funds for material costs	11,500,000	13,403,800	13,403,800
769 01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	120,000	20,00	20,000
770 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	5,600,000	7,600,000	7,600,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		106,652,000	172,299,883	172,299,883
Total Section 36 (Items 767 through 770)		106,652,000	172,299,883	172,299,883

37. Technical Support Department of Federal  
Administrative Agencies and Federal Organizations

Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

771 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	142,537,000	241,656,201	241,656,201
772 01-2	Funds for material costs	27,377,000	36,342,016	36,342,016
773 01-3-2	Expenses of franking the mail	6,000,000	10,500,000	10,500,000
774 01-3-2	Spare parts for printing presses and supplies	18,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
775 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	28,013,000	35,013,000	35,013,000
Total Basic Purpose 01		221,927,000	337,511,217	337,511,217
Total Section 37 (Items 771 through 775)		221,927,000	337,511,217	337,511,217

38. Administration for Management of Office  
Buildings of Federal Bodies and Agencies

Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

776 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	350,484,000	595,217,369	595,217,369
777 01-2	Funds for material costs	13,000,000	26,055,220	26,055,220
778 01-3-2	Overhead expenses related to maintenance of buildings and equipment	500,000,000	584,701,947	584,701,947
779 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and reconstruction projects	63,000,000	62,669,844	62,669,844
780 01-3-2	Insurance on buildings and equipment	13,300,000	23,581,477	23,581,477
781 01-3-2	Telephone expenses of joint switchboards	4,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000
782 01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	67,000,000	66,135,000	66,135,000
783 01-3-2	Work clothes, footwear and equipment for workplace health and safety	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000

784 01-3-2	Contribution for use of municipal land	25,000,000	113,000,000	113,000,000
785 01-3-2	Transport services	2,600,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
786 01-3-2	Expenses of establishing special telephone communications	10,000,000	9,385,000	9,385,000
787 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	600,000	323,732	323,732
Total Basic Purpose 01		1,055,434,000	1,490,619,589	1,460,619,589
Total Section 38 (Items 776 through 787)		1,055,434,000	1,490,619,589	1,490,619,589

#### 39. Garage of Federal Bodies and Agencies

##### Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

788 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	136,164,000	228,248,230	228,248,230
789 01-2	Funds for material costs	1,951,000	3,096,434	3,096,434
790 01-3-2	Compensation for work on holidays	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
791 01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and expenditures for miscellaneous purposes	75,000,000	112,940,733	112,940,733
792 01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and automobiles	15,000,000	15,850,000	15,850,000
793 01-3-2	Purchase of tools and pieces of equipment	330,000	330,000	330,000
794 01-3-3	Purchase of transportation equipment for national defense purposes	11,300,000	5,832,767	5,832,767
Total Basic Purpose 01		241,245,000	367,798,164	367,798,164
Total Section 39 (Items 788 through 794)		241,245,000	367,798,164	367,798,164

#### 40. Translation Department

##### Basic Purpose 01 -- Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

795 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	140,932,000	223,078,523	223,078,523
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796 01-2	Funds for material costs	10,400,000	12,307,360	12,307,360
797 01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	3,384,000	5,084,000	5,084,000
798 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	900,000	1,560,000	1,560,000
799 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	602,000	322,000	322,000
800 01-3-2	Advanced professional training, specialization of translators in foreign languages	72,000	---	---
801 01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	3,036,000	2,636,000	2,636,000
802 01-3-2	Funds to establish the terminology bank	858,000	499,000	499,000
803 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	50,000	---	---
Total Basic Purpose 01		160,234,000	245,486,883	245,486,883
Total Section 40 (Items 795 through 803)		160,234,000	245,486,883	245,486,883

#### 41. Supplemental Funds to Sociopolitical and Public Organizations

##### Basic Purpose 06--Other General Public Purposes

##### Sociopolitical Organizations

##### Subsidies to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia

804 06-2	International activity	9,912,000	9,912,000	9,912,000
805 06-2	Financing the program for scientific documentation of the international working class movement	5,946,000	5,946,000	5,946,000
806 06-2	Program for financing publishing activities abroad	13,942,000	13,942,000	13,942,000
807 06-2	Financing the operation of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec	23,162,000	23,162,000	23,162,000
808 06-2	Publication of the collected works of Josip Broz Tito	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000

Subsidy to the Federal Conference of the  
Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia

809 06-2	Financing the work program of the Federal Conference	235,577,000	312,594,657	312,594,657
810 06-2	Subsidy to the news- paper BORBA	280,000,000	280,000	280,000
811 06-2	For the journal JUGOSLAVENSKI PRE- GLED [YUGOSLAV SUR- VEY]-Serbo-Croatian edition	7,925,000	7,925,000	7,925,000
812 06-2	For the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLI- TIKA [INTERNATIONAL POLITICS]--Serbo- Croatian edition	6,338,000	6,338,000	6,338,000
813 06-2	For the journal ZENA DANAS [WOMAN TODAY]	2,027,000	2,017,000	2,027,000
814 06-2	Financing the work program of the Yugo- slav Federation for Environmental Protection	6,353,000	8,767,250	8,767,250
815 06-2	Conference for Local Community Development of Yugoslavia	4,000,000	5,233,178	5,233,178

Subsidy to the Presidium of the Conference of  
the Socialist Youth League of Yugoslavia

816 06-2	Financing the work program of the Conference	120,600,000	168,133,742	168,133,742
817 06-2	Celebration of Youth Day	45,403,000	45,403,000	45,403,000
818 06-2	Financing the inter- national activities of collective mem- bers of the Social- ist Youth Alliance of Yugoslavia	3,120,000	3,120,000	3,120,000
819 06-2	For the newspaper MLADOST [YOUTH]	29,900,000	39,900,000	39,900,000
820 06-2	For the journal IDEJE [IDEAS]	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000
821 06-2	For the Youth Labor Festival	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000
822 06-2	Other activities	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000

Subsidy to the Federation of Associations of  
Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia

823 06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	55,400,000	84,953,478	84,953,478
824 06-2	For the newspaper 4 JUL [4TH of JULY]	26,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000

Subsidy to the Yugoslav Red Cross

825 06-2	Financing the work program of the Presidium	33,071,000	53,713,825	53,713,825
826 06-2	Missing persons service	2,412,000	2,412,000	2,412,000
827 06-2	Membership dues in the League and the Mediterranean Con- ference of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	10,056,000	10,056,000	10,056,000
828 06-2	Defense -related projects	1,920,000	1,920,000	1,920,000
829 06-2	Center for training Red Cross and Red Crescent personnel from the developing countries and non- aligned countries, as well as in those countries	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
830 06-2	International humani- tarian aid in case of natural and other large-scale disasters	1,216,000	1,216,000	1,216,000

Subsidy to the Yugoslav League for Peace,  
Independence and Equality of Nations

831 06-2	Financing the work program of the League	6,518,000	9,170,793	9,170,793
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Subsidy to the Federation of United Nations Associations of Yugoslavia

832 06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
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Subsidy to the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia

833 06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	20,900,000	27,275,524	27,275,524
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Federation for Physical Education of Yugoslavia

834 06-2	Expenses of Yugo- slavia's interna- tional activities in the field of physical education	212,336,000	289,336,000	289,336,000
835 06-2	Extraordinary pro- grams of sporting events being held only in 1985	68,009,000	100,834,000	100,834,000
836 06-2	Funds for SPENS	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000

Popular Technology--Federation of Organizations  
for Popular Technical Education of Yugoslavia

837 06-2	For international activities of Yugo- slavia in the field of popular technical education	16,750,000	16,750,000	16,750,000
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Yugoslav Firefighters Federation

838 06-2	For fire protection	2,427,000	2,427,000	2,427,000
Total Basic Purpose 06-2		1,311,800,000	1,628,048,447	1,629,048,447
Total Section 41 (Items 804 through 838)		1,311,800,000	1,629,048,447	1,628,048,447

Article 5

This budget shall be published in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

7045

CSO: 2800/12

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK SPEECHES, INTERVIEWS PUBLISHED IN BOOK

LD260406 Prague CTK in English 1848 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] London, 25 Sep (CTK)--A book of speeches and articles by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak President, issued in English by leading British publishers Pergamon Press, was officially introduced to the public here today.

The official ceremony was attended by representatives of British political and public life as well as members of diplomatic corps. In speeches, Czechoslovak Ambassador to Britain Jan Fidler and the publisher, Robert Maxwell, stressed the importance of the book in promoting knowledge about the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The selection of speeches and articles by Gustav Husak is appearing in a series on world statesmen in which Pergamon Press has already published collective works by the supreme representatives of a number of other socialist countries and recently also a collection of speeches by General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev.

Gustav Husak's book contains his major speeches and articles of the period during which he has been at the head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It particularly includes the reports he delivered to the 14th, 16th and 17th Congress of the party, which evaluate the results of socialist construction in the particular periods and develop the general line of the construction of socialist society.

There are also Gustav Husak's speeches explaining the historical road and experiences of the Communist Party and the people of Czechoslovakia, the purpose and aims of the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and construction of a new society in Czechoslovakia. These include primarily his address at the ceremonial session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak's articles on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. Other materials included in the book, such as his addresses at the 1975 Helsinki Conference and the 1983 world peace assembly in Prague expound the peace character of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy.

The book also contains a brief biography of Gustav Husak, photographs from various periods of his life, his meetings with workers and foreign representatives as well as from his visits to various countries.

Also included in the book is an interview given by Gustav Husak to the publisher, Pergamon Press Chairman Robert Maxwell, during his visit to Prague last spring. The interview covers a broad range of questions of the internal, foreign, economic and social policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the record and prospects of socialist development in Czechoslovakia and some other problems.

In his preface to the book, Gustav Husak wrote: "I am aware of the deep differences in opinions concerning the evaluation of real socialism in the present-day world. However, I believe that the book will acquaint the reader with the motives behind the decision of the Czechoslovak people to embark on a socialist road and proceed along it consistently. The revolutionary changes which resulted from the national and democratic revolution and from the struggle for people's power in the post-war years were the culmination of many years of dedicated struggle for national existence, state independence, fundamental social rights, the entire logic of the international motion of the modern history of our nations."

The preface further stressed that the selected speeches and writings, covering the period since the early 1970's, mentioned both progress in the construction of the new society as well as difficulties accompanying it.

"I would be glad if the reader, in assessing the balance sheet and the prospects for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, bore in mind that socialism as a historically new social order is not a closed system but that it is undergoing constant changes in its dynamic development, that it is looking for, verifying, and creatively enriching ways and means how to develop its possibilities and superior qualities more fully."

A preface written for the book by Robert Maxwell also underscores the importance of mutual knowledge for the development of peaceful coexistence.

Negotiations are currently underway on another publication about Czechoslovakia in English by Pergamon press--A Czechoslovak encyclopedia which would give a comprehensive picture of Czechoslovak history and nature and the work and culture of the country's people.

/7358

CSO: 2020/11

POLITICS

POLAND

WALESA, FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS AT JASNA GORA MASS

LD211956 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The fourth all-Polish pilgrimage of working people is taking place on Jasna Gora today. The ceremonial holy mass, celebrate at 1100 hours on the Summit of Jasna Gora by 100 priests, was led by Cardinal Henryk Gulbinowicz. It was attended by about 100,000 people. Also present was Lech Walesa, Nobel prize winner; the mother of Father Popieluszko; and former political prisoners, who recently regained their freedom.

The day of prayer by working people on Jasna Gora began yesterday. The Jasna Gora summit was specially decorated for the occasion. Its main element was a 7-meter Poznan cross, making it appear as if the Cross of Christ was accompanied by the Cross of the nation, with the inscription: For freedom, the law, and bread. Dates are inscribed under the cross, recalling historic events in the homeland: 1956, when the workers took to the streets from factories in Poznan, shouting for bread; 1968, the nationwide protest by students; 1970, the bloody December events on the coast; 1976, the clashes in Radom, caused by the food price rises; and 1980, the creation of Solidarity.

At 1900, a holy mass, concelebrated together with 60 worker-pastors, was led by bishop Stanislaw Nowak, Czestochowa ordinary. The Jasna Gora Appeal was led by Cardinal Henryk Gulbinowicz, chairman of the Episcopate's commission for Pastoral work among working people. On the fifth anniversary of the proclamation by John Paul II of the encyclical 'Laborem Exercens,' the Wroclaw Metropolitan said, we come to strengthen ourselves and to become immune to the dangers threatening the Polish soul. Joyful at the release from prison of people of conscience, we hope new conditions will arise to shape a true national accord, without which it will not be possible to move the homeland out of the most profound crisis in postwar history. Together with the holy father, we pray that the new chances are not squandered. We embrace in thought, heart, and prayer those Poles who have emigrated. We join with all neighboring nations, so that the Kingdom of Christ, who is King of peace and love, may be strengthened. May, our nation, and the whole world through the intercession of Mary, be inspired with a love of unity and peace.

/12624

CSO: 2600/50

POLITICS

POLAND

HUNGARIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS JERZY URBAN ON AMNESTY

AU011054 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Interview given by Polish Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban to MAGYAR HIRLAP Deputy Editor in Chief Jozsef Szaszi: "Polish Spokesman Jerzy Urban on Political Prisoners and the Economy--We Wait Until They Finish Drying Off...." date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction.]

[Text] Minister Jerzy Urban, Polish Government spokesman, who recently paid a visit to Hungary, met with the representatives of the Hungarian press prior to his departure, among them our paper's Deputy Editor in Chief Jozsef Szaszi. In the following, we publish the questions put by our staff member and the minister's answers.

[Szaszi] Much has been said recently about the domestic and foreign policy effects of the release of political prisoners in Poland. This is a step that has stirred up a considerable reaction both at home and abroad. Can we count on some sort of positive foreign policy developments in the wake of this Polish decision and, if so, in the case of what Western countries?

[Urban] Our intention is to eliminate the category of political prisoner in Poland. Whether we will succeed in this or not also depends on the other side. One of the leaders of the opposition, Bujak, claims that he will continue the struggle. It is natural for him to say this. But he also needs means in order to be able to continue the struggle. We do not want to fight against his intention to struggle. The political prisoners are only just beginning to leave prison; not everyone is out yet. Those who are out feel obliged to make declarations, declarations intended not for us but for their partners. Various declarations are also voiced in the churches. These declarations signal the beginning of a new activity. We are aware that anyone who leaves the bathtub must dry off. Now we are waiting till they finish drying off.

I would mention a few words about the background to our decision. What the West is now claiming, is not true, namely, that we are releasing political prisoners only in order to be able to get new credit from the West. We do not really count on any new kind of credit. There are internal motives behind our decision. It is simply the consequence of the fact that our enemies' political weight is bigger if they are in prison. This political weight, however, immediately decreases once they find themselves in the open air; at

that moment, they cease to be heroes. It is no accident that one extremist figure of the antisocialist opposition, one of the former leaders of Wroclaw Solidarity, for example, simply hung onto the prison rails and refused to leave the prison. Previously, however, the West had begun a huge campaign for his release, saying that he is a sick man whose health will be undermined by prison conditions.

We do not intend to begin a serious political dialogue with representatives of this opposition, but we do want their distrust to disappear and we want them to stop regarding themselves as enemies. If we talk about national consensus, we must try to win over as many people as possible from among the members of the opposition. It is not a popular thing to imprison people for their political activities, and that is true of Poland too. And we do not wish to accept this unpopularity. And this is another reason for our decision to release these prisoners. Of course, sabotage and political murder are quite a different thing: We cannot tolerate them. The release of political prisoners, however, can contribute positively to the national consensus.

We also have ideas concerning the church. The fact that we release political prisoners can facilitate the dialogue between state and church. From now on, the church does not have to remind us that we have political prisoners. In order for the church to also take responsibility for the consequences of this step, we asked church leaders to persuade members of the opposition cooperating with the church to curb their activity.

The fourth consideration leading us to make this decision was indeed our wish to influence the attitude of the West. In withholding credits, the West consistently claimed that we had political prisoners. Several Western governments wish to improve relations with us. Well, if this is really what they are aiming at, here is the opportunity to improve relations with our country. There are, of course, governments that do not wish to do this at all. The U.S. Administration, for example--like the majority of Western governments--expressed its satisfaction at the release of political prisoners. But we already know the new demands presented by the U.S. administration, demands that are in fact not new. Washington urges us to "renew pluralism in the trade union movement." This is practically the same as the demand to revive Solidarity. To tell the truth, we do not expect much from the Western governments, particularly the United States, in the wake of this recent step of ours, particularly concerning the supply of credit.

[Szaszi] Obviously, there will also be Western countries which will express a degree of understanding for this Polish step?

[Urban] I can say that the release of political prisoners has already led to certain favorable foreign policy effects. However, it is too early to evaluate this effect. Nevertheless, we can count on the possibility of improving relations with the FRG, France, or Italy. This is less true concerning Great Britain, as this country is too close to Washington's policy. In the case of the United States, it would be a positive development if they took real steps to promote the normalization of relations, but it is probably too early to expect such developments.

Besides, I would like to stress that there is no question of some sort of cooperation with the opposition that maintains ties with foreign forces and which desires to harm us. We are, however, ready to cooperate with members of the opposition whose attitude is based on respect for the Constitution, which enables us to cooperate with them. Here we are talking about people who do not agree with our policy but who accept, nevertheless, the stipulations of the Constitution. Here we are talking about people who stood on the other side of the barricade but who have modified their views. We can cooperate with them for the benefit of national consensus. I do not have to stress how much this policy resembles the Kadar's conception announced some 20 years ago.

[Szaszi] Comrade Urban, the improvement of the economic situation is an important party of consolidating domestic policy. To what degree is the Polish Government satisfied with the current year's economic performances so far?

[Urban] We have had a very good agricultural year, this is the third consecutive good year, and it is expected to be even better than the previous year. Our agricultural results, therefore, are good. In industry, the implementation of our goals exceeded the plan in the first half of the current year, although we recorded a slight regression in August. We would like the process of acceleration to last till the end of the year. In spite of a good growth rate, we have difficulties with the food supply. Problems are also caused by the state of neglect in certain industrial sectors and by shortages in their raw material supplies. Certain production capacities--for example in cement production--are not exploited adequately due to a shortage of coal. The situation in the construction industry is rather severe. Among the unfavorable economic processes we can also list the larger than planned wage outflow, which is a factor that increases inflation. In foreign trade we have an extremely difficult situation. Exports are not increasing sufficiently and imports are greater than expected. We have considerable problems in general concerning the entire balance of payments. We are paying back our debts to a much smaller extent than planned. Generally, the effects of spectacular political affairs are much smaller than those of the economic problems. In Poland we must live with the practical problems of the development of prices and wages.

[Szaszi] It is not the first time that we greet you in Hungary, and I know that you are thoroughly informed about Hungarian-Polish relations. How do you see the possibilities of our economic cooperation in the wake of the recently held prime ministerial talks?

[Urban] I think the most important thing is industrial cooperation: the establishment of joint enterprises and linking the two countries' industries, something that can benefit both countries. In certain aspects we have similar problems and we must join forces.

[Szaszi] In what areas is this possible?

[Urban] To answer more concretely, there are such possibilities in the vehicle industry, metallurgy, mining, and energy. The joint exploitation of Polish sulfur deposits can also be taken into consideration. We could also

cooperate in the production of television sets (we would supply the screens). We are also looking for possibilities of supporting each other's investments. Other areas of cooperation are the building industry, agricultural machine production, and bus production. In short, we see many still unexploited possibilities for cooperation in the sphere of the economy.

[Szaszi] Comrade Urban, thank you for the interview.

/12913

CSO: 2500/40

POLITICS

ROMANIA

NEED TO COMBAT RELIGIOUS VIEWS AMONG YOUTH

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 12, 30 Jun 86 pp 14-16

[Article by University Professor Dr Ioan Jinga: "The Materialist-Scientific Education of the Young People and Preparing Them for Life and Work"]

[Text] One of the main objectives of the RCP policy is to manysidedly prepare the young people for work and life, and in this respect the educational system plays a decisive role. Already in his report to the ninth congress Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu established long-term guidelines for developing the school at all levels in accordance with the socioeconomic requirements of the country and the changes occurring in the mentality of the working people, and stressed that "In our country the educational system plays a significant role in shaping the new generation and educating a new man, and in raising the cultural level and consciousness of all the people."

Along this line the party secretary general initiated a whole series of measures designed to develop and improve the educational system and to increasingly closely link it to life and to the needs of building socialism, thus laying the foundation for a rejuvenating concept based on the principle of organically blending education with scientific research, production, and social-political practice.

Characterized by unprecedented dynamics, profiting from unflagging attention and clear guidelines from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and from the direct guidance of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, and enjoying an appropriate material and organizational framework, in the past 20 years our educational system underwent qualitative structural changes that have propelled it among the most developed educational systems in the world. The superiority and modern nature of the Romanian education stem precisely from its capacity to continuously adapt to changes in industry, agriculture, science and technology, in the working and professional world, culture, and in the living style of the working people. Conceived as a unitary system--and based on the principle of ongoing education--which embraces all the forms of education from preschool to adult education, our educational system in fact provides multilateral training for the young people and prepares them for work and life and for participating in the present and future leadership of the society. At the science and education congress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested

further steps to raise education up to the level of the requirements of the new scientific-technical revolution and the comprehensively developed socialist society. In order to achieve this objective we must first and foremost base the entire training of the youth on our party's revolutionary outlook of life and the world.

As is known, social consciousness may at a certain point find itself trailing behind social life. Consequently, consistent measures and well coordinated theoretical, ideological, political, and cultural-educational actions are required to ensure the fullest possible accord between these two aspects of social development.

One of the possible causes of such a disparity is the persistence of mystical and religious mentalities and practices in people's thinking and behavior, the roots of which are lost in the most distant past. Although as an effect of the unprecedented progress of science the influence of religion has somewhat receded in the world, religious beliefs are still widespread and are sometimes even gaining ground because of factors that differ according to social system, social class, and individuals. While in societies based on exploitation and oppression the persistence of religion is based primarily on structural, class factors, in the socialist society it is mainly due to the impact of tradition or certain individual psychological traits.

In order to survive and tighten its grip on the masses, religion persistently seeks new form of social "adjustment," of "adapting" its dogmas and practices, one the one hand, to contemporary scientific knowledge, and on the other hand, to the searchings and interests of the youth. While certain religions utterly forbid their faithful to participate in social life, forcing them to evade civic obligations, others, on the contrary, seek to become involved in the political leadership of the society, thereby having recourse even to various violent and antisocial practices. Certain cults and sects still today manifest the same intolerance toward science as in the past, while others, more "adaptable" to reality, promote the idea of "compatibility" between science and religion with a view to distorting scientific truths and keeping their members under the influence of religious dogmas which they try to "modernize" and withdraw from the sphere of traditional taboos by giving them the appearance of scientific theory.

The patent purpose of diverting people's attention from reality and channeling it toward an illusory "happiness" in a realm far removed from our world is to manipulate the minds and steer the actions of the individual in a direction opposed to his vital interests, which can go as far as depersonalization and consequently, imposed social passivity. In these conditions, it is only natural that in the socialist society special attention should be paid to religious disaffection and to creating the conditions necessary for the many-sided assertion of the human personality and the social integration of each individual in keeping with his real aptitudes and potential, and with the general requirements of social development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stated that "The persistence of mystical and retrograde concepts in some people's thinking prevents them from fully asserting themselves in social life. In the era of the great scientific-

technical revolution, when the people are emerging as the conscious makers of all material and cultural assets, it is an anachronism to have people--even party members--who still believe in supernatural forces." Along this line, the party secretary general stressed that "A resolute attitude must be adopted against the various mystical and obscurantist beliefs that prevent understanding of the real relationship between man and nature, the laws governing the universe, and the objective requirements of social development, and that constitute a stumbling block in man's struggle to consciously create his own fate."

Currently, the availability of objective economic, social, and cultural factors and party-led political-ideological and cultural-educational actions make it easier to free the working people from the moral defects of the past. The development of the material-technical resources of the society, improved social relations, a higher level of general education, culture, and knowledge, and increased material and cultural wellbeing provide a favorable framework for efficiently carrying out the materialist-scientific education of the broad masses of working people. Naturally, the results of this educational activity are greatly determined by its power to convince and influence people and by the degree to which such actions penetrate the "inner world" of each individual, thus freeing him from any mystical beliefs. People can be spiritually emancipated only through systematic and continuous education carried out with competence, tact, and patience, and through the combined efforts of all the progressive forces of our socialist society, and in order to promote strategies suited to a materialist-scientific education we must study--with the aid of scientific means of investigation--and understand the dynamics of the quantitative and qualitative changes affecting the religious beliefs of each target group at a certain stage. This is the only way to ensure a differentiated, even customized impact, in view of the fact that "mass" treatment applied to an entire heterogeneous group can produce the opposite results to those expected.

Sociological studies done in our country and abroad highlight the fact that religious faith is based on a great diversity of motives. In brief, the following three major motives appear to dominate: the power of tradition (manifested in the influence of family and social environment--friends, acquaintances); the "attraction" of religious rituals; and the illusion of "eternal happiness" in an afterlife. Tradition was the motive most frequently cited by the study subjects, which led to the conclusion that the materialist-scientific education of the youth must begin in the family, by making all the parents understand that the religious indoctrination of very young children for a long time deprives them of a conscious freedom of choice. At the same time, we note that often religiosity based on intellectual or emotional motivation is stronger than that based on tradition.

It is important that studies such as the above should establish to what degree the persons questioned are aware of and understand the meaning of the religious doctrines, how strongly they believe in them, and to what an extent they influence their outlook of the world and life and their behavior on the job, in the family, and in society. The frequency with which religious activities are attended, and acceptance or rejection of atheists or people of other religions are also important elements for pinpointing the objectives,

substance, forms, and methods of materialist-scientific education. In order to establish differentiated targets of materialist-scientific education--and consequently, organize highly efficient actions--one must understand and take into account (in planning and carrying out the practical activities) the factors favoring or inhibiting the emergence and persistence of individual religiousness. If, for example, as one study showed, the level of information influences the degree of religiousness of the youth, it is natural that in our educational work we should put the stress on providing better scientific information for the youth by better correlating school programs with mass media and cultural programs, as well on the philosophical interpretation of knowledge and on shaping materialistic convictions.

Our party believes that the materialist-scientific education of the youth and of the adult masses is an integral part of the revolutionary process of changing people's thinking and behavior and freeing them from the moral flaws of the past, from superstition and prejudice, and arming them with a scientific system for understanding the world and life, with the necessary tools for distinguishing between good and evil and between progressive and retrograde, and with a system of values suited to our socialist system and to the profoundly humanistic policy of the party and state. The party program clearly states that "adopting a scientific concept of the world and developing the socialist consciousness of the masses constitute an essential factor for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and progressing toward communism."

Preventing and combating mystical mentalities and the practice of religious rituals is a complex process based on unity of requirements and actions among all the elements of the educational system, within which the school occupies a most important place, being the specially organized social institution that encompasses all of the country's young people within its sphere of influence for a minimum of 10 years.

While respecting the freedom of the legal religious denominations and the beliefs of each of them, the materialist-scientific education can gain ground in the struggle against obscurantism only by making prevail--at a collective and individual level--the truth that man is his own master and no supernatural force can determine his conscience, feelings, and attitudes outside his own free will.

The process of education as a process of learning provides the best suited framework for inculcating in children and youth the scientific idea of the world and life. There is practically no subject of study that cannot contribute, from the positions of dialectical and historical materialism, to shaping this idea and to forming appropriate philosophical conclusions from the new scientific data. In support of this claim we can cite several examples of themes culled from the various subjects taught in highschool, in order to highlight the enormous resources that the school has to scientifically educate the youth: the contribution of mechanics to shaping the materialist concept of the universe; the theory of relativity and the development of the scientific concept of time and space; the complementarity and determinant nature of physics; the complexity of the structure of matter as a confirmation of the material unity of the world and refutation of the theological conclusions on

the essence of the world; the periodical system of elements as proof of the capacity to understand, foresee, and change the world; chemical balance as a momentum of the unity and struggle of opposites; laboratory organic synthesis as a crucial point in the development of science and in combating spiritualistic, theological, and fatalistic concepts; the critique of religious concepts concerning the beginning of life; the cognizable nature of the laws that determine trait inheritance and evolutionism--the critique of fideism; materialist-dialectical explanation of the movement of the universe; the critique of nonscientific interpretations of outer space; the educational role of environmental geography for adopting an active attitude toward the protection of nature and achieving balanced relationship between man and the environment; the contribution of the great classical writers to combating obscurantism and retrograde, mystical ideas; the secularization of myths as an expression of the development of society, culture, and science; religion as an obstacle to the development of culture, and so forth.

All these themes, accompanied by appropriate teaching material (films, slides, laboratory equipment, etc.) and correlated with the scientific conclusions learned from other classes and practical, demonstrative, and experimental activities, ensure the students' access to the foundations of the contemporary sciences and their intrinsic truths, and offer them alternatives to the religious principles and dogmas that provide phantasmal and distorted explanations for the surrounding world. Evidently, the power of persuasion of the scientific theses and ideas depends to a great extent on the competence of the educators and on the soundness of their own scientific concept of the world and life.

Consistently steering the entire educational process on the basis of the RCP's scientific concepts; ensuring the scientific character of each educational activity; deriving educational benefits from the curriculum and from the other forms of school activities; continuously comparing scientific and unscientific theses; achieving a correlation among school subjects and between them and production activities with a view to giving students a general overview of occurrences in nature and in society; cultivating ethical norms based on the materialist-dialectical and historical philosophy, and continuously raising the political, ideological, scientific, and cultural level of the educators--all these are the levers through which the school can improve the quality of the atheistic education of the youth.

The educational means of the school are complemented by the resources of the children and youth organizations, such as science and applied technology circles; science teams; scientific debate clubs; visits to museums, plants, factories, research institutes, astronomic observatories and planetariums, etc., at which young people can meet with scientists and men of culture, learn the secrets of scientific research and ask questions concerning the problems they may have encountered on the sinuous path to scientific knowledge, and--why not?--bring face to face mystical explanations to natural and societal phenomena they may have received from grandparents, parents, or acquaintances with the arguments offered by scholars and experts.

Regardless of the forms and means utilized, the contents of methodology of the materialist-scientific education must be adapted to the level of understanding

of the children and youth and to their age. With highschool and vocational school students one can initiate debates, case studies, and analyze literary works that generate mystical interpretations or aspects of the contemporary religious phenomenon; in the case of seniors one can go as far as generalizations and abstractizations based on appropriate philosophical and theoretical preparation. In the case of low grades students one must use factual material selected from the surrounding reality, adapted to their thinking, low volume of knowledge, and limited experience, such as the observation of natural phenomena (sunrise and sunset, thunder and lightning, the succession of seasons, the growth and development of plants and animals, etc.), helping the children grasp the essential and the causal links between phenomena. Similarly, explaining, narrating, or reading various texts, accompanied by audiovisual aids such as slides, films, records, or tapes are very important for teaching the children about life, death, birth, growth, development, time, space, etc., something that is vital for shaping their materialist-dialectical concepts.

Another very important requirement for children and youth of all ages is that the teaching of scientific information should be accompanied by philosophical conclusions, and that the entire system of actions and influences should converge on shaping sound materialist convictions and behavioral habits based on the most progressive achievements of science and human knowledge.

As is well known, our youth is being prepared for a concrete and active life of work; in the socialist society, the various factors of educational impact are mutually complementary. The theater and music establishments, publishing houses, press, radio and television, the "Song to Romania" national festival, scientific academies and societies, and political and professional organizations carry out extensive campaigns to disseminate scientific knowledge, the conclusions of dialectical and historical materialism, and the implications of science for the general development of the society. However, the cooperation and coordination of efforts and programs among these important factors are at times unsatisfactory, something that produces negative consequences regarding both the efficiency of education, and the persistence of anachronistic situations in the era of outer space flights. This situation is not caused by any shortage of appropriate political and organizational structures. A uniform program of political-ideological, scientific-technical, cultural-educational, and sports activities has been established for students; councils of political education and socialist culture have been organized, and more recently, councils of science and education, led by party bodies, in charge of coordinating programs and actions of materialist-scientific education. In these conditions, some of the shortcomings are mainly due to the inertia and formalism that sometimes characterize the activities of certain institutions and bodies that have been assigned tasks in this area. The materialist-scientific education of the youth is a concern that cannot suffer interruptions or formal activities. It must be built into the complex body of multilateral communist education and must be continuously steered toward the achievement of objectives such as: shaping scientific thinking; encouraging an interest in science and knowledge, and a passion for what is new; improving professional training; creatively involving the youth in resolving problems concerning the socioeconomic development of the country in keeping with the programs adopted by the 13th RCP Congress.

Above and beyond the explanatory aspect of clarifying problems of knowledge that have accompanied man throughout his historical evolution, the materialist-scientific education also has an important social dimension that contributes to integrating the individual in work and life, gives him confidence in himself and in humanity, permits him to assert himself and to fulfill his aptitudes and talents, and to consciously and actively participate in the progress of the society.

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## POLITICS

## ROMANIA

## TRENDS IN CONTEMPORARY FOLK SONG CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian No 13721, 3 October 1986 p 4; No 13722, 4 October 1986 p 4; and No 13723, 5 October 1986 p 4 publishes three related articles by Smaranda Oteanu and C. Stanescu, each about 2,400-words long, discussing critically certain tendencies in the contemporary folk song. The first installment sets the stage, the second gives examples of lyrics guilty of "pollution" and the third suggests "remedies."

Painting with a broad stroke, the authors begin with an overview of the origins, importance and influence of the Romanian folk song as an artistic genre unique to native peasantry. The first documented folk melodies date back to the 16th century. The authors state that researchers and musicologists took an interest in them from the beginning, an interest which culminated, most notably, in Bela Bartok's five volume collection published in the Hague after his death, listing 2,555 Romanian melodies.

Several major cultural figures are then mentioned as having been influenced by folklore in their work, including poets Eminescu, Alecsandri and Cosbuc, novelists Dalavrancea and Sadoveanu and scholars Hasdeu and Blaga. Testimonials from several of these figures are quoted on the importance of folklore. Eminescu considered it "purer than a tear drop and more valuable than gold." Alecsandri thought that "nothing could be more interesting than studying the character of our people as exemplified in our folk songs, which encompass heart-felt desires and all rays of genius." And Delavrancea, in a paper on patriotism, had this to say: "Upon hearing the 'Songs of the Romanian People,' Oltenians, Wallachians, Transylvanians, and Moldavians all felt like close brothers, brothers from the same tree, brothers by blood and by name, with the same dreams, the same pain, the same hope in the future."

Coming closer to the present, the national festival "A Hymn to Romania" is fostering, according to the authors, an ever closer scrutiny of "popular creativity in the area of folk songs. "New and powerful talents have made their appearance. Our ancient songs, inherited from our forefathers, are living a new and vigorous youth. Along with many other valuable creations, they constitute a powerful instrument of patriotic education, in the spirit of beauty, of a clean and healthy morality that is characteristic of an advanced people. Popular songs, old and new, have proven their educational value in directing people towards beauty and moral virtue, as attested by the many competitions and manifestations in each part of the country. In all these shows, the popular song is respected and celebrated, resounding with beauty and purity."

The first installment ends on a negative note, however. The authors state that not everyone is staying close to these "sacred norms which are required by the socialist, patriotic education of the masses." They proceed to explain and give examples of departures from these norms in the second installment.

Part two of the series opens with the comment that some vocal artists "are abandoning their sense of responsibility towards this invaluable treasure," i.e., the folk song. They are doing that by "replacing the old lyrics of a song with lyrics that are superficial, simplistic and even vulgar and indecent, in order to achieve a cheap and quick notoriety with the public." These artists are "borrowing" popular melodies for the sake of telling stories that are "sensational and vulgar" thus compromising the folk art genre.

Here are some examples of lyrics found by the authors to be objectionable. "Hey Mary, he Mary/ I'm going straight to jail/Sell the house and the car/I'm going to get what's coming to me/All that money I earned with my big mouth/Will be taken away at the courthouse.../Who'd have guessed/Dolanescu'd get thrown in jail/Dolanescu's on trial/And Mary's at the beach." These lyrics are unacceptable to the authors because they "present certain aspects of life that have nothing in common with traditional folklore."

Equally unacceptable are lyrics that deal with "melodramas, tearjerkers," with "pathetic farewells" and with "false promises men make to women" of a certain kind. It is inadmissible to write lines, the authors object, that harp on "biographical details about divorce or infidelity" and put them in a song. This runs counter to "good taste."

The authors wonder "how one can have any respect for an artist who flings at the public the following ballad: One day in the evening/I decided to become a thief/I stole a wallet/But they caught me right away/Wallet dear, wallet dear,/You'll be the death of me/You've ruined my life/Mine and my mother's!/ At the Lizeanu station/I sat reading the paper/And I stole a wallet/But it was empty..." These lyrics are deemed "an assault on the good reputation of folk creativity which has conveyed the hopes and desires of the people for many generations."

The subject of love is often treated in popular folk song. But, say the authors, this is always done with "remarkable discretion and purity," in marked contrast to "vulgarity" of which the following are given as examples: "I've loved you, young lass/I've loved you to death/I've loved you since you were little/You had no luck/Oh, oh, oh, my young lass/You're my happiness/You're my life." And "To have a passion in your life/To love anybody you want to/To have a passion in your life/To love the whole world." And "You're a truck driver/And your girlfriend is a tramp/You're a driver on the IMS/And your girlfriend is in high school/Until yesterday you were a driver for RATA/Today you're a shepherd for your papa/And you take the sheep to be milked/Without an itinerary sheet." And "Bad luck, bad luck/You're not a man like other men/All your kids are hunch-backed/Bad luck, bad luck/Three more years/And your house'll be full of camels." Such lines and others of the same ilk which reflect "superficial attitudes" are said to "dump the popular folk song into the abyss of ugliness and moral darkness."

The last installment in the series is entitled "The Antidote to Pollution." It opens with the comment that singers and interpreters of popular folk songs must recognize an obligation to use their art for the sake of "elevating the spiritual life of the masses." The "moral and professional conscience" of these artists should be more important to them than their "material welfare." Thus, instead of setting to music lyrics which employ "vulgar language," thereby encouraging bad taste and "lack of respect" for the folk tradition, they should go to the Institute for Ethnologic and Dialectologic Research, where there are plenty of "authentic pieces, full of freshness and beauty, which ought to inspire every creative person."

The article does not end here. The authors continue, speculating on other causes of these perceived negative trends in contemporary folk song interpretation. Perhaps certain "organizers of musical life" have failed to be vigilant enough in directing and controlling the course of events in this area; perhaps they've been too "tolerant, as evidenced by the superficiality with which they act in preparing a public performance." Then a reminder is issued that "the law clearly provides that no one may give a public performance of a repertory whose authenticity and quality have not been guaranteed. When those charged with making certain the law is followed don't do their duty, shut their eyes and close their ears to these polluting sounds, it goes without saying that the artistic and educative effect of folk art will be diminished."

The authors do not rest content with accusing merely "certain organizers of musical life" with failing to do their duty. The state recording company "Electrocord" is mentioned by name as having, during the last few years, "agreed to record some weak songs, works of ephemeral, doubtful value." The aforementioned Institute for Ethnologic and Dialectologic Research "cannot be altogether excused of responsibility for the appearance of these polluting elements." The Union of Composers and Musicologists is urged to "bring about a firm and prompt attitude on the part of music critics and composers towards any 'interpretative gesture' which might defile the luminous folkloric treasure."

The authors go even higher in the ladder of responsibility. They find that the Council for Socialist Culture and Education "sometimes allows unprepared performers" to go on the stage, and "in the spirit of tolerance, permits well-known interpreters to present songs and melodies that have not been verified beforehand." Under no circumstances, the authors continue, must a work be certified for public performance which "compromises folk music."

The final paragraph contains a lecture on "the aims of patriotic and humanist education." It reviews previously mentioned charges and suggestions.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

DOLANC DISCUSSES ECONOMICS, SECURITY, BIRTHRATE IN KOSOVO

Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] In a speech before the Prizren LC Presidium discussing the political-security and economic situation in this opstina, Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, said, "We find ourselves in a serious economic situation because of a fall in exports recently, as well as a decline in production and labor productivity. I know that you are under great pressure because of unemployment. But we often approach employment as a means of solving social problems. And as long as we consider unemployment to be a social problem and not an economic one, we cannot expect our economy to develop as we would like. Under this pressure investments are selected which appear effective in the short run, but nevertheless very rapidly are seen to be economically unjustified. This is often the result of a one-sided approach without detailed study of the market. Therefore, in the coming period one must give this more consideration."

Dolanc also noted the proliferation of grandiose projects both in the economy and outside it. He stressed that more consideration must be given to this because even the most developed countries of the world base their economy on small enterprises, the advantage of which lies especially in re-orienting and adapting production to the requirements of the market.

Speaking about the birthrate, Dolanc said, "I know that this is an unpleasant matter because it is being politicized. The existing birthrate in Kosovo, and also in other places, cannot be "covered" by production forces in 50 or even 100 years. We do not have the material possibilities for such a birthrate. Nowhere in the world where there is this economic potential can conditions be created for solving the problems which this [birthrate] brings. We communists must discuss this because the pressure of the younger generation for employment will be great. Indeed, help and support from all the republics and Vojvodina for the faster development of Kosovo has never been questioned. There is a readiness to help because you are in a most difficult economic situation but you must also show readiness in using all your potential and in using effectively and wisely the funds which you get."

In connection with so-called private clearing, Dolanc said that most people know how much hard currency there is, where it can be purchased, and the police also know this, as well as the party secretaries, communists, etc. But this has

become our national characteristic which is bringing us great damage. According to some accounts, at present there is about \$3 billion in private hands, while we as a country have to do I don't know what to get \$100 million. We will not eliminate foreign exchange accounts of citizens, but we also will not tolerate the present situation."

Speaking about proposals to supplement the constitution and implement the laws, Dolanc said: "I can tell you that the SFRY Presidency will not change a single letter which would... change the relations between the nations and nationalities or which would bring into question the federative system of the SFRY. The problem of respecting the laws and the legal order exists throughout the country. Without respect for the legal order and strict implementing of laws there is no economic stabilization and self-management. Economic measures, laws, regulations, and decrees are enacted, but they are not carried out in the republics and provinces. A stop must be made to this.

"I think the situation in the province is improving on the whole because there are no more public manifestations of a hostile nature on a large scale, but this does not mean that the situation is fully stable. One should do much more to realize the political platform of Kosovo, above all, the creation of mutual trust, in order to stop the process of emigration. I think we have entered a stage where the situation in Kosovo is being used to a large extent for the anti-communist struggle and what has happened here or in other areas of the country essentially comes down to a platform which is anticommunist and wants to present itself as a fighter for the national rights of Serbs and Montenegrins. Thus I can tell you that we have the same thing in Slovenia, Croatia, and other areas of the country where, in essence, through nationalism and through that which is placed allegedly at the head of the struggle for national rights, the attempt is made to secure a place for that which is a deviation from our communist ideology in our society. We communists should finally understand that we are a class organization and that the class struggle is not yet finished. The tasks from the stances of both presidiums should... be constantly before our eyes.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

**HARASSMENT OF TEACHERS**--Recently, cases of provocations, harassment, and physical attacks against Serbian and Montenegrin instructors, as well as against some professors of Albanian nationality, at Pristina's University have become more frequent. A group of 20 Serbian and Montenegrin professors, largely from the Natural Science-Mathematics Faculty in Pristina, requested a meeting day before yesterday with the rector to discuss the brutal attack on the dean of the Natural Science-Mathematics Faculty, Radivoj Papovic, in his home 4 days ago. Two unknown youths, Papovic told the authorities, has rung his doorbell... and as soon as he answered they demanded that he come down to the front of the building. The provocations and threats lasted more than 5 minutes. There probably would have been a physical attack if his building tenants had not immediately reported it to the security organs. Papovic managed to take refuge in his apartment and the youths ran away. All this has worried his colleagues who in their discussion with the rector, Bozidar Colakovic, said that this is not the first provocation... of professors at the university. They cited other examples of chicanery, harassment, and attacks on university professors of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, as well as on their Albanian colleagues who have been most consistent in the struggle to stabilize the situation at this institution. A meeting was held immediately of the Committee for Territorial Defense and Social Self-protection at the university. [Excerpt] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 86 p 7] /12232

**KOSOVO SERB TEACHERS' PROTEST**--The instruction program for Serbo-Croatian language and literature in elementary and secondary schools in Kosovo has been drawn up in an "irresponsible and bureaucratic way." It has ignored the opinion of the Society for Serbo-Croatian Language and Literature of Kosovo and the professors responsible for this in the Philosophical Faculty in Pristina. This was brought out in letters which the above society and professors have sent to educational and sociopolitical institutions of Kosovo and was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Educational Council of Kosovo. Dissatisfaction of the teachers and professors also came out in the fact, as stated in the letters, that their suggestions were ignored by the province's educational organs and that the draft program was adopted on the basis of incomplete reports by the director of the Kosovo Institute for Schooling and incorrect statements in reports of the commission of the Kosovo Educational Council. In the letters it is proposed that draft plans and programs be returned to the departments and to the Society for Serbo-Croatian Language and Literature for correction of professional and scientific mistakes. [Excerpts] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 86 p 1] /12232

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